

VIKSIT BHARAT

Empowering Citizens & Reaching The Last Mile

(Volume : I)





“ The Civil Services Day should become an opportunity to infuse new energy within us and to make new resolutions. We should handhold the new officers with new enthusiasm. We should infuse them with enthusiasm to be a part of this system. We should take our colleagues forward while living our life to the fullest. ”

Sh. Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister

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Har Ghar Jal





Har Ghar Jal
Jal Jeevan Mission



Har Ghar Jal Mission

Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)

Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu

Kancheepuram District is situated on the Northern East Coast of Tamil Nadu. The District has a total geographical area of 1704 sq. kms. Kancheepuram, the temple town is

the District Headquarters. The District has been divided into 5 development blocks with 274 village panchayats and rural population of 8,83,698 covering 2,15,813 households.

Issues & Strategy

- Before the launching of Jal Jeevan Mission, only 46.83% had Functional Household Tap Connections. After Jal Jeevan Mission, 100% saturation has been achieved.
- A survey was carried out to analyze the water requirement and based on the survey, a Village Action Plan (VAP) was prepared.
- To achieve saturation under Jal Jeevan Mission, 508 new sources were identified and created, 222 OHTs (Over Head Tanks) were built and 1260.3 m of pipeline was extended.
- To ensure 100% water facility to the rural community, a convergence of Jal Jeevan Mission with 15 CFC, SFC and Mines funds was taken up to the tune of Rs. 27.03 crore.
- In all the Village Panchayats, 5 women volunteer from Self Help Groups are trained for water testing.
- For effective operation and maintenance of water supply, trained manpower was created to maintain the quality of service delivery under Jal Jeevan Mission.
- All the OHTs in 274 Panchayats are fixed with chlorination units.
- IOT-based Smart Monitoring of Water Supply Distribution system is taken up in 10 Panchayats on a pilot basis. Presently, smart meters are being installed in all 274 village panchayats.
- A total of 15,755 water conservation tasks have been taken up under the convergence of various schemes implemented by different departments for ensuring the sustainability of the sources created under Jal Jeevan Mission.



Outcome

- i) After the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission, all Anganwadi centres, schools, primary health centres and public institutions in the District have been provided with individual tap connections.
- ii) Rural women now have access to clean drinking water at their doorstep. Their work productivity and attendance have improved by 32%.
 - lii) School attendance and enrollment have gone up to 87%. Children turnout in Anganwadi centres has been greatly improved by giving them access to clean drinking water.
 - iv) There has been a drastic reduction in the number of water-related infections among the rural population after the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission.
 - v) Before the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission, only 56.08% of SC/ST households

had Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) which has been brought to 100% coverage under Jal Jeevan Mission.

- vi) A dedicated toll-free number for complaints regarding water supply has been commissioned in the district.
- vii) Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, every

village has 10-15 member Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) to shoulder key responsibilities in operating and maintaining village water supply systems. In Kancheepuram District, 50% of the members are women from VWSC, resulting in more women participation.





Har Ghar Jal

Bathinda (Punjab)

Bathinda, Punjab

Bathinda is one of the seven districts in the infamous “Cancer Belt” of Punjab where the incidence of cancer is higher than the national average, primarily due to the excessive use of

pesticides and fertilizers in farming. This causes contamination of groundwater thus making it unsuitable to drink. Qualitywise, groundwater in 80% area of the District has concentrations of Fluoride, Nitrate and Uranium.

Issues

- Around 33% of the population did not have tap connections and were using unsafe water.
- Irregular supply of water from Water Supply schemes led to dissatisfaction amongst the beneficiaries.
- Lack of regular sampling of water supply sources.
- High wastage of water due to non-fitting of taps on active connections.
- Lack of community participation.

Objective

In keeping with the motto of HAR GHAR JAL Scheme of the Government of India, the objective of this initiative was to ensure at least one Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in each rural household. Also, all common places should have a supply

of potable drinking water. The initiative also aimed at reducing wastage of water, promoting availability of clean water and use of canal-based water, engaging women as major stakeholders in maintenance of the schemes, ensuring a regular and adequate supply of water as per the schedule and regular sampling of the water supply.



Strategy

The District adopted a multi-faceted approach to ensure that every household has a functional tap connection.

Awareness Generation and IEC: Panchayat meetings were conducted and Gram Panchayat Water Supply and Sanitation Committees (GPWSC) were constituted. Departments used multiple modes of generating awareness including Rath Yatras, Social Media promotion,

nukkad natak etc. Wall painting was done in each village showcasing the toll-free number for registering complaints. Besides, important festivals like Lohri, Baisakhi and Teej were linked with the theme of water conservation. HAR GHAR JAL Utsav was celebrated in each village.

Stakeholder Involvement: The District Administration established community-led institutions such as GPWSC. These community institutions were strengthened by way of

regular training to ensure proper record-keeping and documentation processes.

Women participation: Efforts were made to have “All Women GPWSC”. Asha and Anganwadi workers, women teachers/Self Help Groups (SHGs) were actively participated in the village-level meetings and in all the extension and Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities.

Grievance Redressal: The Administration placed emphasis on public grievance redressal. To this end, the District efficiently used the State-established 24x7 call centre with Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) and a Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) line with a Toll-free number (1800-180-2468).

Sampling and Testing: The administration also took measures to ensure safe water quality by providing every village with Field Test Kits. Based on the results of these tests, appropriate action is taken to ensure that the water is safe for consumption.

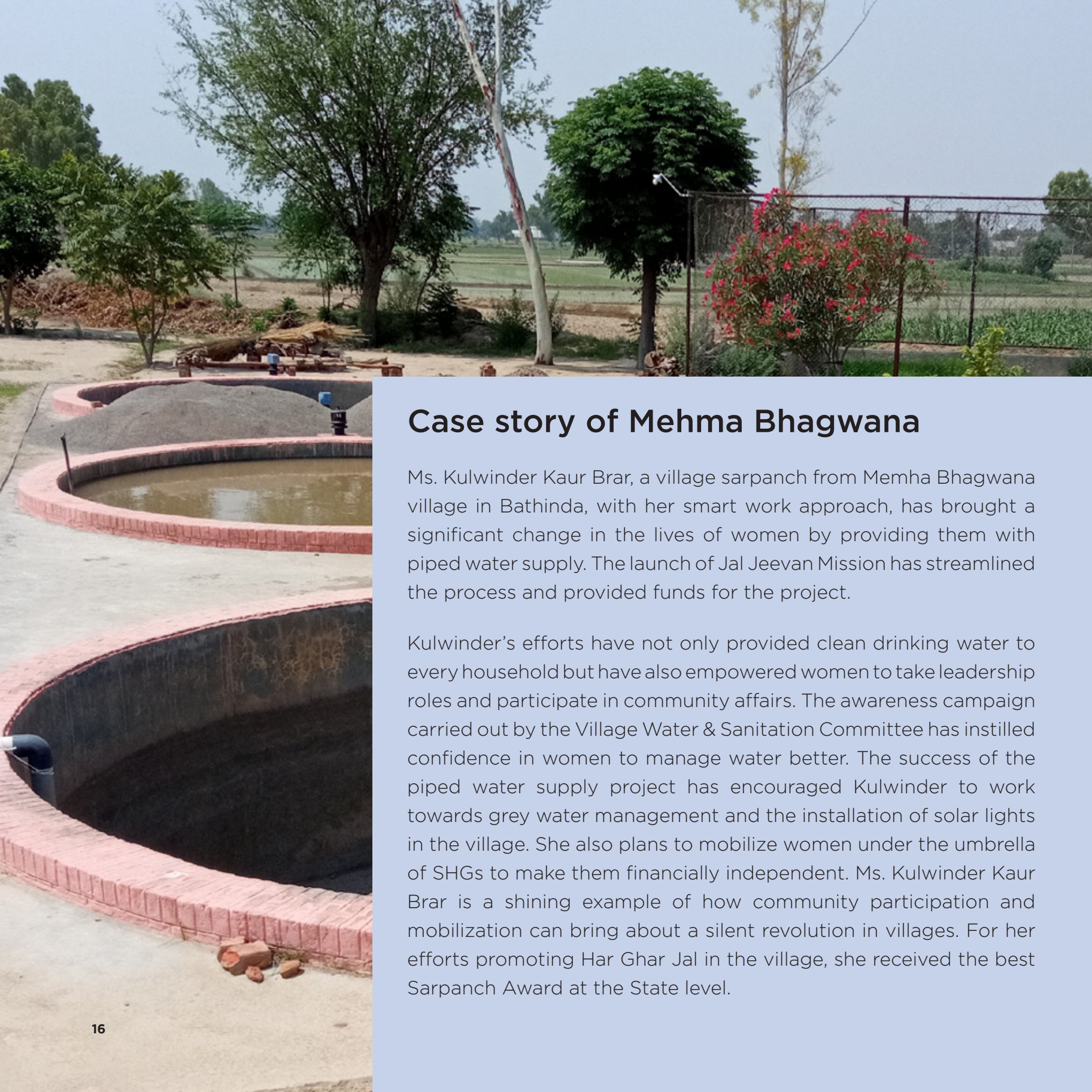
Tap on each connection campaign: In order to reduce the wastage of water, District

Administration vigorously pursued the campaign to ensure that each household is fitted with a functional tap.

Outcome

Bathinda made a substantial impact in the field of water supply with 56,621 new FHTC. 14,720 new taps were fitted during the “Tap on Each Connection” campaign.

- 100% of villages in the District now have access to potable water, ensuring that water supplied to households is safe for consumption.
- 100% common places including schools, Anganwadi centres, dispensaries, etc. were ensured potable water supply.
- GPWSCs were formed in 100% schemes.
- 97% of villages had at least one GPWSC meeting every quarter, demonstrating the importance of community engagement and participation in water management.
- 100% of villages have grievance redressal and monitoring systems to ensure that all complaints are promptly addressed.



Case story of Mehma Bhagwana

Ms. Kulwinder Kaur Brar, a village sarpanch from Memha Bhagwana village in Bathinda, with her smart work approach, has brought a significant change in the lives of women by providing them with piped water supply. The launch of Jal Jeevan Mission has streamlined the process and provided funds for the project.

Kulwinder's efforts have not only provided clean drinking water to every household but have also empowered women to take leadership roles and participate in community affairs. The awareness campaign carried out by the Village Water & Sanitation Committee has instilled confidence in women to manage water better. The success of the piped water supply project has encouraged Kulwinder to work towards grey water management and the installation of solar lights in the village. She also plans to mobilize women under the umbrella of SHGs to make them financially independent. Ms. Kulwinder Kaur Brar is a shining example of how community participation and mobilization can bring about a silent revolution in villages. For her efforts promoting Har Ghar Jal in the village, she received the best Sarpanch Award at the State level.

- 100% of villages have at least five women trained in Field Test Kits ensuring that women are equipped with necessary skills to manage water supply and sanitation facilities.
- 100% of the samples of the Water supply schemes (2615 out of 2615) tested safe.
- A minimum 6-hours water supply is ensured to 72 villages, 6-10-hours supply to 196 villages, and over 10-hours supply in 2 villages.

A number of villages in the District have laid down working models for others to emulate. Be it the story of Mehma Bhagwana and Manak Khana, the female Sarpanches who received state awards, “Pakka Khurd” panchayat that has generated surplus funds, or the story of “Mehma Sawai” panchayat that has taken a multi-pronged approach to water conservation and HAR GHAR JAL, the villages of Bathinda are weaving their own success stories.

Case story of Mehma Sawai

Mehma Sawai, a village in Bathinda District, has achieved 100% tap connections to each household and has made significant progress in the field of water supply and management through the Har Ghar Jal Scheme launched by the Government of India. A new waterworks project was initiated with the help of World Bank funding of about Rs 80.21 Lakh, and the village also received a voluntary contribution of about Rs. 3 lakhs. The villagers have also built an Amrit Sarovar, implemented several rainwater harvesting structures at their homes, and promoted awareness activities among the villagers to encourage tap connections and water conservation. The success of Mehma Sawai village has not only improved the access to clean drinking water but has also provided a boost to the local economy. The village has become a model for other nearby communities to follow.



Har Ghar Jal

Serchhip (Mizoram)

Serchhip, Mizoram

Serchhip is a district located in central Mizoram. Mountaineous with a population of 70,000 and an area of 1421 sq. km. Serchhip headquarter is

located 3 hours from the capital city of Aizawl. It is isolated, remote, and inaccessible with limited access to the best building materials & scientific techniques. Villages are scattered and have a low density of population.

Water shortage

Serchhip used to face acute water shortages. Though Serchhip receives high annual rainfall, the rain is concentrated in the monsoon months of May to September. All human habitations are located on hilltops. There is quick runoff of rainwater down the slopes and hence pumping drinking water from downhill rivers to the mountain top is challenging. Thus, from October to May, people face severe water shortages. A water gap survey was undertaken to assess the issue. More than 7000 (>90% of total rural households) were found to be living on less than 50 litres per capita per day (lpcd), which is the minimum standard for human survival.

Issue

The biggest challenge in scheme implementation is the difficult terrain. This makes it difficult to source materials. Pipes are ordered from outstate and often the arrival of pipes takes time. Transportation costs are high and in many far-flung areas, proper roads are not available and vehicles cannot ply to these locations. In such cases, villagers come to help and carry materials manually on the head load.

The second challenge is to acquire land free of cost. The land is required for construction of pumphouse, treatment plant, reservoirs, laying of pipelines, duty rooms, etc. At the stage of planning and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) we discuss with the



Village Council that land should be available free of cost for the execution of water supply scheme. The Village Council convinces the landowners to make the required land available free of cost.

Strategy

Self-sustainable and reliable water supply solutions have been ensured through community ownership. Even if JJM is not there in the future, the water supply will be smooth in the villages of Serchhip. A Water Supply and Sanitation Committee (WATSAN) has been

set up in each village. This is institutionalized into the system. The village council President is the Chairman of the WATSAN Committee. Women, NGO leaders, and prominent citizens are other members. The committee hold regular meetings and have a very good relationship with District Administration.

The WATSAN Committee plays a crucial role in each step of the scheme. They identify the water source and help with the scheme design. The committee is responsible for arranging for land required for the scheme. They also disseminate information and generate awareness of water conservation

among villagers. They also lead other water conservation initiatives like tree plantations, water harvesting, contour trenching, etc.

All post-scheme operations and maintenance are managed by the WATSAN at the village level. They fix water charges based on consensus. They take subsidized amount from very low-income households. In Leng, the WATSAN committee has convinced the villagers to transition to metered connections. They have resolved to contribute National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) wages towards the initial cost of the water supply meter.

WATSAN Committees are self-sufficient and take ownership of the water supply of the village. They are the first mode of grievance redressal. Plumber, Electrician, and Mason have been trained in each village. Further WATSAN Committee hires water utility workers and water valve operators to undertake basic water-related repairs. Villagers do Shramdaan towards a 5% labor component of the scheme. This is done in the form of labor contribution, by excavating pipe trenches for FHTC.

District Administration held regular meetings with WATSAN and instilled confidence in them. We established a direct connect and rapport with WATSAN members through district and sub-division level teams of SDOs.

Solar pumping schemes used to lift water

We introduced solar pumping system where conventional grid pumping was difficult. In 13 schemes, solar pumping has been done. This entails very less maintenance and running cost. It is environment friendly with very less greenhouse emissions. For example, in East Bungtlang village, a solar water pumping scheme worth 8.3 crores, is used to supply water to 400 households, by lifting water from Darnam Lui river. It is a single-stage solar pumping system with Pump Head of 490 m, which is one of the highest Solar Pump Head in India. The village now has access to water at 55 lpcd even during dry periods.

Artificial Catchment Roof to collect rain water

Hmawngkawn village is located at the very top of the mountains, so gravity-fed water system

was not feasible. People had to walk 1 km to fetch drinking water. To solve this problem, three demountable tanks (of 3.3 lakh liters each) were constructed to collect monsoon water. An artificial catchment roof was designed to collect the rainwater. Additionally, traditional spring sources were revived by contour trenching. Every household was provided with an FHTC and retrofitted with a rainwater harvesting system. Four ponds were constructed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and extensive tree plantation was done. Today each household gets minimum 50 lpcd water throughout the year.

Water availability enhanced from 7 to 55 lpcd using inter-departmental convergence

In Sialsir village, people used to get only 7 lpcd of water. Departments like Public Health Engineering, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Rural Development and Forest Dept. came together to ensure water supply for the villagers. Nine Reinforced Concrete Cement Reservoirs of 3 lakh litres capacity were constructed under NABARD scheme, for 11.6 crores rupees.



Watershed development was done through extensive tree plantation and contour trenching. Traditional spring sources were revived. FHTC was provided and retrofitting of Rainwater harvesting structures was done in 100% households. For this initiative, Sialsir won the National Water Award 2020 for Best Village Panchayat in North East Zone.

Testing for Water Quality

Functional Testing Kits (FTK) are available in all villages. Five women have been trained to check water quality using these FTKs. They test water quality every month. Water quality testing is also done at the quality labs at district and sub-division level. We have a standard operation protocol of remedial measures to be taken in case of quality issues in the water. Generally, the water quality is excellent in Serchhip. The main issue is of turbidity during monsoon months. This is taken care by sedimentation and filtration at village level.



Grievance Redressal

Whenever any household faces any water-related issue, the village-level Water Supply and Sanitation (WATSAN) Committee is the first port of call. The local WATSAN Committee hires trained mason and plumber to solve day to day issues. Issues can also be raised on WhatsApp groups which connect all WATSANs to the department. A list of phone numbers of responsible engineers are displayed at prominent places and people can directly complain to them also. In Serchhip,

we have fostered an open culture and flat society. Our officers and politicians are very approachable and public can easily approach them.

Convergence for Water Conservation

Water is everyone's business. Water conservation and water supply goes beyond Jal Jeevan Mission. It needs



holistic convergence across schemes and departments. 5,68,084 trees were planted and 50 bunds were created by Forest Department. 205 water-related works were completed under NREGA and 75 Amrit Sarovars were created recently. 84 works under 15th Finance Commission Tied Grants worth Rs. 3.6 Cr were undertaken. Under Fostering Climate Resilient Upland Farming System (FOCUS) Scheme funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), 42 water delivery channels, 117 Check Dams, and 34 Water harvesting structures were created.

Outcome

Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), water supply schemes were planned for each of the 36 JJM villages. 6475 Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) have been provided including in schools, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Anganwadis (out of target of 7313). Now all households get average 55 lpcd of water during dry seasons. 100% FHTCs have been tagged with beneficiary details.

Two types of schemes were designed. In the first type, high-capacity reservoirs were



constructed on hilltops, near the villages. Rainwater is stored in these during monsoon season and is used during the dry season. This system was used for small villages. The second type of scheme was pumping of water from a valley source like a river. This is more suited for large villages. 40 reservoirs with 60 lac capacity have been created under JJM. Additionally, 366 water harvesting structures were also created.



“ A great feat, indicative of the ground covered to ensure ‘Har Ghar Jal’ to the people of India. Congratulations to all those who have benefitted from this initiative and compliments to those working on the ground to make this Mission a success. ”

Sh. Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister



Har Ghar Jal

Anand (Gujarat)

Anand, Gujarat

Anand District is popularly known as 'Charotar Panthak' for its lush green geography which catches the attention of people. Anand is also famous for its milk revolution and is also known as the Milk Capital of India. It is the birthplace of Shree Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is popularly known for his contribution during the freedom struggle, by merging the independent regions (Rajvadas) into one nation. Anand is blessed with the abundance of water in Canals. One can get water at 40 to 50 feet depth in a tube well. This has resulted in the vegetation of tobacco,

bananas and other flora in every nook and corner of Anand. However, no matter how profusely the water is available in Anand, the District faces various problems related to the water near its coastal areas and villages. The Khambhat block of Anand District is situated on the coast of Arabian Sea where the salinity of water Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is too high. So getting potable water here is always problematic. Apart from this, agriculture is totally dependent on canals and groundwater only. People are using chemical fertilizers recklessly which results in an increasing level of nitrogen in the water and the question of water quality arises in the region.

Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO) is determined to provide drinking water facilities at the village level. Under the "Jal Jeevan Mission Program" in the State, this scheme has been implemented in the districts so that clean and sufficient drinking water can be available to the people. 90% of the total cost of the scheme is borne by the Government of Gujarat and remaining 10% is given by the villagers as a public

contribution. The Village Water and Sanitation Committee is empowered to run their village water supply scheme by themselves and the scheme remains functional for a long period of time. The planning of the scheme is carried out by the villagers and its implementation is done by the Pani Samiti (Water Committee) so that a sustainable scheme is created in the village. After the successful completion of the scheme, its maintenance is done by the



Pani Samiti/ Gram Panchayat. The Jal Jeevan Mission has been launched by the Government of India in which tap water will be provided to all households in the country by 2024 across India. The Gujarat Government has decided to complete Nal Se Jal Yojana by 2022.

In Anand, WASMO initiated its work from 2002-03 through internal public participation-based schemes. Earlier, there was a lack of drinking water infrastructure in the internal schemes

in the District which resulted in insufficiency and irregularities in drinking water. The water scarcity in the past was such that the villagers were spending more time fetching drinking water from far areas.

There was a strong will of the Water Supply Department to improve the village's internal water supply schemes through WASMO and through people's participatory internal drinking water schemes so that regular and

sufficient water supply reaches every nook and corner and in every household of the village.

Hon'ble Prime Minister, on 15th August 2019, launched the "Jal Jeevan Mission" which planned to provide tap water to all households in the country by 2024. The Gujarat Government has decided to provide tap water to all households in the State by 2022.

Targeted Area

In Anand, providing tap water in every household has been put on priority and various teams have been formed in the District. A survey of all the villages has been carried out, villages without tap connections have been identified and special emphasis has been placed on them. Subsequently, the District Team put up this work as a top priority and executed work on a mission mode.

In the District Anand, implementation of the scheme has been carried out through





public participation and water committees which managed the village's internal potable water distribution system. During the implementation of the water supply scheme, special preferences were given to the areas of Scheduled Caste households and successfully solved their water problems by providing drinking water at their doorsteps.

Strategy

For the purpose of ensuring regular and clean

water supply to all the houses, a water supply operator has been appointed in all the village. The bore operators have been trained in ITI for 10 days to enhance their skills, and they were also given a certificate. The Gujarat Government also provided a tool kit for them which they can use for repairing work in the village. Two National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL)accredited Water Quality labs have also been set up in the District for monitoring and testing the quality of drinking water. In every

village of the district, FTKs have been given to the women to test the water quality at the village level and they have been given the necessary training for that. Now the village water is tested by villagers themselves.

A toll-free number 1916 has been created to file a complaint regarding drinking water,. After receiving the complaint, the team visits the site within 24 hours and resolves it positively.

The same has been monitored effectively through an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system which has resulted in the resolution of 100% complaints within timelines.

Outcome

After the initiation of the “Jal Jeevan Mission” in the District, the tap connection of all remaining households was completed on a war footing by October, 2020. Anand district has been declared as the District achieving 100% tap water connections.

As of 30th December, 2022, the District has sanctioned a total of 569 projects under the Jal Jeevan Mission at an estimated cost of Rs. 8490.58/- lakhs and all 401409 households in 354 villages of 8 talukas of the District have been provided regular and sufficient water supply through taps.





Har Ghar Jal

Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh)

Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh

Jal Jeevan Mission is an ambitious scheme to provide Functional Household Tap Connection to every rural household. Burhanpur, a border district of Madhya

Pradesh implemented Jal Jeevan Mission covering all rural households and became the first Har Ghar Jal certified District in the country.

Out of the total 254 villages in the District, 39 villages were already 100% connected through tap water and for the remaining 215 villages, a site was selected to set up a source of water. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, 73 overhead tanks, 108 sump wells and 783.22 kilometres of pipeline was laid to ensure potable tap water for all villagers.

Strategy

Under the guideline, an Implementation Support Agency (ISA) was brought in for Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities. Village field facilitators were deployed to carry out activities such as formation of the Village Water and Sanitation Committee, their training, and holding Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat (GP) stakeholders meetings helped in its better adoption and





execution by the villages and the village committees.

Women played a pivotal role where they were involved in collecting water user charges from women, the primary users of water in a household, for the mission that supplied a tap to every household. Women SHGs signed an agreement with GP and were granted a

commission in the user charges they collected. Both the parties have benefitted from the initiative and have succeeded in becoming economically independent by self-generation of funds. The commission granted to women SHGs have made them economically empowered, self-reliant and boosted their living standard, and social standing.

Implementation

Sustainability: “Source to sink” is the key initiative taken by the District Administration. Its objective is to make the source functional by constructing water-recharging structures near it. In order to counter the problem of disposing wastewater, magic pits, leach pits, individual soakage pits, community soakage pits along with washing platforms were constructed through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) funds. The Village Water And Sanitation Committee (VWSC) revenue helps maintain the scheme.

Scalability:- The model of achieving piped water connection can be scaled easily to bigger and smaller districts with similar profiles, however, the cost of implementation will increase proportionately with the benefits. The scale will aid collecting more revenue in larger Gram Panchayats, thus promoting more ownership. Once several Panchayats get access to sustainable water connections, convincing larger districts to support and sustain the mission would be easier.

Cost effectiveness:- Major expenditures on piped water connection were formulated, tendered and sanctioned by the State Government, while the rest came from convergence of various schemes of Rural Development Departments that ensured cost effectiveness. The only new component added to ensure cost effectiveness for its sustainability was collecting water user charges of more than 77 lakh in 10 months time, outsourced to the SHGs. So cost effectiveness was the key.

Replicability:- The Burhanpur model has used administrative diligence, future outlook, community participation and convergence of various schemes to achieve its target. This was done to supply clean drinking water to tribal population across geographies in the District and it can be replicated in districts having similar hydro- geomorphological profiles and spread.

Transparency:- Transparency being the key, all activities are well-documented, publicized, with certificates sourced from each Panchayat that carries certification of 100% water



connection and awareness activities carried out by Implementation Support Agency (ISA) under the initiative. Moreover, the deliverables are tangibly visible on the field and the revenue collected by SHGs is maintained in a proper accounting ledger, verified by the Panchayat's Secretary.

Accountability: Accountability is checked at multiple steps:

ISA is creating awareness among people and acting as agents to check implementation of the project.

Third Party Agencies is going on the field to check actual construction work of the piped water system and introducing necessary changes if needed.

VWSC oversaw the entire project from ideation to fruition before giving certification of full water connectivity for regular monitoring by District Administration.

Panchayat Functionaries at the core of the solution: Panchayat was handed over the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) scheme so as to strengthen this core department which

was the priority of Burhanpur District. VWSC comprised of men and women who were themselves tax payers and motivated others to pay by holding regular meetings, mobilizing, educating and executing necessary technical support in communities to achieve water security. Women in every Panchayat were trained to use Field Test Kit (FTK) to test water potability at distribution and source level. The Potential of Hydrogen (PH) of water, conductivity, turbidity can be now tested at Gram Panchayat Level and Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) software is updated by FTK users every month. At every panchayat, a few people were chosen as watermen. They were later trained as plumbers and it was ensured at the capacity building workshops that they were trained to perform electrofusion at their respective panchayats to prevent leakages in pipeline. Knowledge transfer between elected and village government functionaries who can be transferred/removed from one body of panchayat to next elected body was dealt with. A Nal Jal Prabandhan Booklet that featured the map of the village, placement of valves, materials used, spares needed, plumber

details, FTK user details etc. was launched in every panchayat that provided support to the VWSC members.

Outcome

The mission has succeeded in changing the life of people by making potable water easily accessible, bringing it at their doorsteps, thus, reducing the burden of women and children who had to travel miles carrying water on their heads.

One such example is of Ms. Anita Shivprasad Jamdekar from Jhirmiti village, who had to travel 200 meters with vessels on her head to carry water but with JJM, her burden has reduced and she is able to spend quality time at home doing household chores, taking care of her farm and send her children to school on time. Another lady, Ms. Anita, a member of Maa Narmada SHG has found a good way of livelihood by earning a commission of Rs. 12000/-. JJM has been instrumental in transforming the lives of people in Burhanpur by assuring the District's socio-economic development.



“ Until and unless there is resolve to change life from within, only then life can be changed. ”

Sh. Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister



Samagra Shiksha



SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

SAMAGRA SHIKSHA SCHEME FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION



Empowering Girls through Targeted Initiatives

Jhalawar (Rajasthan)

Jhalawar, Rajasthan

Jhalawar District is a rural district in Rajasthan where child marriages are high. The District registered 1164, 1087 and 1227 cases of crimes against women in the year 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively. The female literacy rate of the District (as per 2011 census) is only 46 percent implying that every second female in the District remains deprived of the formal education. As per 2021

UDISE (Unified District Information System for Education), the retention rate is 74.34% and 38.77% in elementary and higher secondary classes respectively. Adding to the problem of low retention rate is the high gender gap, which shows disparity in enrollment of boys and girls in Jhalawar at 4.98, 6.65, 14.0 in primary, upper primary and higher secondary classes respectively.



Issue

Given the diversity of initiatives, age groups, educational level of target beneficiaries and involvement of various departments, a well-planned project comprising of identifying the root causes of problem, creating an action plan, monitoring and evaluation, had to be executed to get desired and sustainable outcomes.

Strategy

The District Collector started a campaign, 'Coffee with Collector', an open session with girls to discuss their issues and problems. This initiative helped in identifying a major problem of girls safety during commutes to schools and colleges. During one such interaction, a student raised the issue of child marriages with the DC and within an hour of this event, a case of child marriage was reported and subsequently stopped.

Project Aatmraksha: This initiative was designed in response to the issue raised regarding the safety of girls while commuting

to schools and colleges. The District Administration designed Project Aatmraksha with the aim to equip school girls with self-defense techniques. A District Self-Defense Training centre was set up at the District Headquarters. Professionally qualified trainers from Rajasthan Police Academy and trained block-level master trainers provided training in all schools and colleges of the District.

To make this initiative institutionalized and sustainable, a District-level Committee chaired by the DC involving different stakeholders in Jhalawar, was constituted. Similar committees chaired by sub-divisional officers were also formed at the block level. About 63,000 girls have been trained all over the District under this initiative. They also receive a certificate signed by the DC, as an incentive, after completing this training.

Involvement of SHG: Jhalawar District has about 8000 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and these SHG women were trained technicians in beekeeping and honey extraction as an alternative employment opportunity and ultimately organized into an all-women producer company with the aim to help them

set up a business venture and their consequent socio-economic empowerment.

District Administration trained almost 2000 rural women from 125 villages. These SHGs women were then institutionalized into a farmers' producer company named 'Jhalawadi Producer Company Limited'. This company has started its own honey brand 'Madhusakhi-Jhalawadi Honey' which was launched by the District Collector on International Women's Day on 8th March, 2022.

Another notable fact is that this is an all-women company, having 16 Board of Directors and 750 shareholders. Since the launch of the company, these SHG women have produced 6000 kg honey with 1200 bee boxes. This success story of SHGs of Jhalawar was published by the National Bee Board, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in their "Compendium of Good Practices in the year 2022".

MGNREGA Pathshala Project: Jhalawar District has a 46 % female literacy rate as





per 2011 census which implies that every second female in the District is out of the formal education ecosystem. This initiative was designed for women who could never receive primary education and are engaged in MGNREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) activities.

Under MGNREGA, every community worksite has a mate who is Class VIII pass and keeps a record of the labourers at that particular site. Under this initiative, the MGNREGA mates were trained as teachers for other MGNREGA workers at the worksite. In a way, the MGNREGA worksites were transformed into open-air classrooms.

The idea was to impart basic alphabetical and numerical foundational literacy to MGNREGA women workers. A temporary set-up was installed with chalk and board and learning materials. This project was implemented in a phased manner at most of the community MGNREGA worksites in all 8 blocks of the district and positively impacted the lives of 16,000 women of Jhalawar District.

Implementation

Implementation of these projects required multi-departmental and cross-functional coordination. So a committee at the District

level chaired by District Collector, Jhalawar was constituted. Similar committees chaired by concerned sub-divisional officers were also formed at the block level.

These committees met regularly to discuss the progress of projects and further plan of action. Members of the Committee also conducted regular field visits to assess the on-ground implementation of the projects.

Outcome

These projects were envisaged to empower different segments of the female population through targeted initiatives. Every aspect of the problem right from safety issues resulting in low female literacy, to skill development and subsequent socio-economic empowerment of women, was identified, quantified, and addressed proportionately and adequately.

During these targeted and coordinated efforts, the District Administration Jhalawar

has trained 66000 girls in self-defense under project Aatmraksha and 2000 women have been impacted by Madhusakhi Jhalawari honey project. 16000 women got basic numerical and foundation literacy under MGNREGA Pathshala Project. 43,717 women got skill development training from Rajeevika and 5000 women took skill development training from the rural self-employment training institute, Jhalrapatan.

All of these efforts, directly or indirectly, resulted in a substantial increase in the enrollment of girls in schools and reduced dropouts. Panchayats, where zero dropouts is reported, are then verified and these panchayats are then labelled as Ujjiyari panchayats. Presently, in Jhalawar 247 panchayats out of a total of 254 have been declared Ujjiyari with 100 percent enrollment in schools.

Cumulatively, these efforts have impacted 1.32 lakh females in the District.



**Delivering Quality Education with an Equitable
and Inclusive Classroom Environment**
Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh)

Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh

Chitrakoot, in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, is an Aspirational District with a rural agrarian economy. The schools in the District faced a huge infrastructural gap and coupled with traditional methods of pedagogy led to low enrolment. As 90% population of this predominantly rural District is served by Government schools, therefore, huge improvement was needed in both infrastructure and quality of education. A

need was also felt to make education more inclusive through focus on children with special needs and more participative by involving the community. The project has focused on delivering quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment through Samagra Shiksha. A special feature of the project is the focus on the improvement of quality of education by adopting an audio-visual approach through establishment of smart classrooms in schools.

Strategy

- The physical infrastructure of any institution is the first sign of the status of its functioning. To bridge the gap in fund availability for development of physical infrastructure of schools, Gram Panchayat, District Mineral Foundation (DMF) Block Panchayat, NITI Aayog, Member of Parliament/Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Scheme (MP/MLALADS) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds have been converged and fortnightly meetings are conducted to assess the progress and

address any issues. Funds amounting to around Rs. 87 Crore have been spent since March, 2020 for the provision of toilets and urinals for boys and girls, drinking water, boundary wall, tiling of classrooms and toilet floors, smart classrooms, solar panels, furniture, kitchen shed, whitewashing, multiple hand washing units, electrification and equipment in schools. The public schools have been brought at par with the best private schools in terms of infrastructure.

- In order to improve the learning outcomes for students in Government Schools, a number of steps were taken. 280 schools



have been provided with Smart TV through Rurban Mission, NITI Aayog, CSR and DMF to make conceptual understanding easier and the learning environment interesting for students. Besides having pre-loaded content, these smart TVs are used to access online content available on DIKSHA portal of the Education Department of Uttar Pradesh. 550 more smart classrooms are slated to be ready in the next 6 months through various funds.

- Similarly, all schools now have teaching learning material for engaging students in a fun-filled manner. Every teacher has been given a target of doing assessment of at least 5 students daily using the NipunLakshya App. Every school has been provided with Nipun Talika in which the progress of students on the learning outcomes is monitored by the teacher. This Talika is available for students in Class 1 to Class 3. For the other classes, the

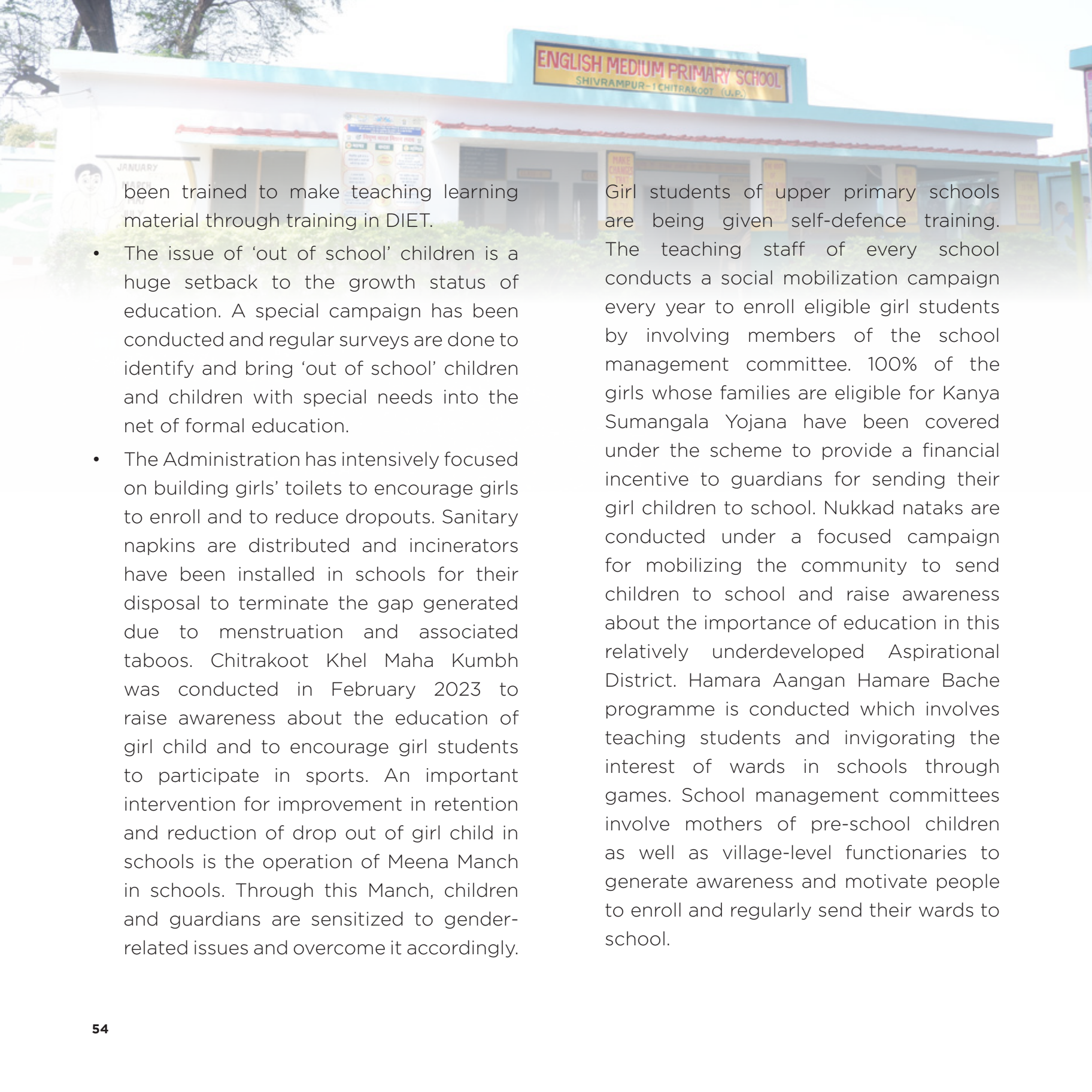
teachers conduct regular tests to assess the progress of students on learning outcomes.

- Supportive supervision is implemented through District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) mentors, State Resource Group (SRGs), Academic Resource Person (ARPs) and various officers of the Administration who evaluate students during the inspection. They also review the progress of every student as listed in the Nipun Talika and give inputs to improve the students' performance. District, Tehsil and Block level officers of various departments have been registered on Prerna Inspection App to do periodic inspections of

schools in their jurisdiction to report on infrastructural requirements, student absenteeism, teachers' attendance, usage of school grants and quality of mid-day meals. Almost all schools of the District are inspected at least once a month by District/Block Level Officer.

- Print rich materials with posters, stories and books are available in schools. Every school has a library with a collection of National Book Trusts (NBT) books. A set of 39 books in various categories are available in schools. Teaching learning material (TLM) is available in classrooms to assist the teachers to teach through easy concepts to students. Teachers have





been trained to make teaching learning material through training in DIET.

- The issue of 'out of school' children is a huge setback to the growth status of education. A special campaign has been conducted and regular surveys are done to identify and bring 'out of school' children and children with special needs into the net of formal education.
- The Administration has intensively focused on building girls' toilets to encourage girls to enroll and to reduce dropouts. Sanitary napkins are distributed and incinerators have been installed in schools for their disposal to terminate the gap generated due to menstruation and associated taboos. Chitrakoot Khel Maha Kumbh was conducted in February 2023 to raise awareness about the education of girl child and to encourage girl students to participate in sports. An important intervention for improvement in retention and reduction of drop out of girl child in schools is the operation of Meena Manch in schools. Through this Manch, children and guardians are sensitized to gender-related issues and overcome it accordingly.

Girl students of upper primary schools are being given self-defence training. The teaching staff of every school conducts a social mobilization campaign every year to enroll eligible girl students by involving members of the school management committee. 100% of the girls whose families are eligible for Kanya Sumangala Yojana have been covered under the scheme to provide a financial incentive to guardians for sending their girl children to school. Nukkad nataks are conducted under a focused campaign for mobilizing the community to send children to school and raise awareness about the importance of education in this relatively underdeveloped Aspirational District. Hamara Aangan Hamare Bache programme is conducted which involves teaching students and invigorating the interest of wards in schools through games. School management committees involve mothers of pre-school children as well as village-level functionaries to generate awareness and motivate people to enroll and regularly send their wards to school.

Outcome

The number of students enrolled has risen by around 10%. An analysis of enrollment numbers of the 10 remotest schools shows that the average enrollment has risen by 9.75 percent with both the number of girls as well as number of boys' indicating deeper reach of the public education system. The increase in girls' enrolment is 3% higher than that of the boys. Many parents have shifted back to the public school system after improvement in infrastructure and quality of education. 2758 'out of school' children have been identified and incorporated into the formal education system. 1704 children with special needs are registered in the Government Schools and 673 schools have one or more child with special needs on its roll.

The attendance in schools with smart classrooms has risen from an average of 70% to more than 90% on any given day. Teachers report higher levels of attentiveness, greater participation in classroom activities, better

grasp of scientific and social concepts and increase in participation in extra-curricular activities among students. All schools have been transformed in infrastructural parameters by building of 320 school boundaries, 308 boys' toilets, 340 girls' toilets, 659 multiple hand washing units, 690 campuses being electrified, 1500+ classrooms' floor tiling, 165 kitchen sheds. 3 out of 9 schools that won the Uttar Pradesh Swachh Vidyalaya Puruskar, 2022 are in Chitrakoot. More than 90% of the schools in the District are now saturated in the basic parameters of physical infrastructure laid down by the State Education Department.

All these innovations are easily replicable and sustainable with proper planning, monitoring and motivation of all concerned stakeholders. It is all about bringing various stakeholders to the table and aligning their focus towards the achievement of the set goal-quality inclusive education. The outlook of parents, public representatives and public at large towards Government Schools and the facilities therein has become positive.





“ Unity of the county should be paramount in a diverse India and that should be our mantra generation after generation..... the mantra of strengthening the unity and integrity of the country continuously and that should be the essence of the different components of the administration. ”

Sh. Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister



Equitable and Inclusive Quality Education: Expanding the ‘Learning City’

Thrissur (Kerala)

Thrissur, Kerala

Thrissur, representing around 10% of Kerala's educational landscape has recently had the recognition of being included in the list of Learning Cities of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Thrissur embarked on a mission to implement the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in a holistic way by converging it with Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) - World Bank funded

project, Pothu Vidyabhasa Samrakshana Yajnam, Beti Bachao Beti Padao, MPLADS, MLA schemes and Local Self Government Institutions (LSGI) plan projects. All the 86 panchayats, 7 municipalities, 1 corporation, 16 Block Panchayats and the Jilla Panchayat, rallied under the District Planning Committee to design and implement 'Sametham' (Together) a comprehensive educational project for the District.

Issue

The Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2019-20 data shows how the foundation for excellence of education was laid down by the 'Pothu Vidyabhasa Samrakshana Yajnam' (educational rejuvenation programme) by the Government of Kerala. Kerala stands first in position among the other states of India. Thrissur District is 3rd among 14 districts. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) scores also show that Thrissur District performed higher than the National and State average in all grades.

In the period of implementation of the project from 1st April 2020 to 30th September 2022, the 'out of school' children identified were mainstreamed with additional support and bridging through Samagra Shiksha.

Strategy

To enable excellence and affordability in education, Government/Aided schools were upgraded to have smart buildings, smart classrooms, pure drinking water and hygienic toilets. The huge jump in the number of



students who enrolled into the Government educational streams giving up private school education stands testimony to the advancement in this regard.

The points of entry into education at the preprimary have been curated with elements of design thinking so as to make use of every inch of space available to nurture multiple intelligence. Incorporating the concepts of Building as a learning Aid (BaLa), the District showcases exciting improvisations like a storage space, doubling as a stage designed in the form of a piano inside the classroom and the ceiling painted to resemble the night sky. BaLa features have been incorporated in 54 schools.

Other 57 schools have been upgraded as model pre-primary schools. In each school, 10-15 activity areas were established based on 26 themes of Kerala curriculum 'Kalithoni'. These are spaces not for the children to learn, but spaces to excite them to explore and dream.

To promote experiential learning, the labs have been modernized in secondary and senior secondary schools. Innovative programs like 21 weather stations, 3 tinkering labs, 44 water quality testing labs have been established across the District. Similarly, Science parks, Biodiversity parks, Maths lab were established to ensure a better quality of education.

When COVID struck and classes had to be conducted online, 1534 spots and 35 tribal hamlets were identified in the District with low or no network connectivity. Meetings were conducted with Telecom Service Providers, the Education Department, Tribal Department and cable TV operators. As a result, the Telecom Service Providers rectified the problem to an extent through sector addition, data optimisation, tower construction, etc. The information on the signal strength of

various network providers was published on the Collector's website so that people can identify the strong network in their areas and can port to that service provider without changing their number. A control room was also set up at collectorate to help the people in this regard. With the support of cable TV operators, BSNL optical fibre connection was extended to 35 settlements that were formerly blind or limited spots. This made Thrissur a District with zero blindspots.



Implementation

To promote activity-oriented learning, Mathematics is being imparted with specially designed play cards under programs like Ullasa Ganitham and Ganitha Vijayam, languages being taught through conversations and discussions under Sureeli Hindi, Hello English, etc. Teachers' training has been redesigned to make students active learners rather than passive listeners.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education is enhanced by the 'Young innovators programme' which aims to mentor ideas from young minds towards entrepreneurship. A sense of history and awareness of the past is imparted by making them rewrite local history through 'padamudrakal' (footprint time). During COVID, an online programme 'Makkalkoppam'(Together with the kids) was implemented to enable the parents to assess the learning outcomes and behavioural patterns of their child in isolation.

In 2022-23, a post COVID bridging exercise, where students identified as lacking some skills like reading aloud, reading time from

the clock, etc. are given extra sessions to brush up the skills is being implemented in consonance with the 'NIPUN BHARAT Mission'. Thrissur District also constituted a Program Management Committee and under the leadership of this Committee, various programs to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy among elementary students have been conducted.

A 360-degree development of the individual is ensured by engaging them in group activities with a Social Quotient through 'Student Police Cadet Scheme', team building with sports meet, and talent hunt through kalolsavams (annual event). SPIC MACAY lecture demonstrations have been arranged in schools to give exposure to the students in Indian classical art forms and 'Kathayamama Sametham'(Tell me your story) where children interact with luminaries from different walks of life.

PM Poshan Abhiyan is implemented, converging it with different LSGI schemes of providing breakfast to the students (44 panchayats). The fruits and vegetables grown in the kitchen gardens are utilized for the mid-day meals to ensure that children are given a

sense of ownership and pride in the process. Total 809 schools maintain kitchen gardens for hands-on learning for the students.

The School Management Committees are invigorated by the class Parent Teacher Association (PTA) and corner PTAs (where teachers go to settlements to sit with the group of parents).

A unique model of 'nishapadanashala' in every school where the children of the 10th standard who need special training in some subjects are identified, and are given additional night lessons to help them face public exams. Teachers visit them at their homes to understand their socio-economic profile.

Around 1500 sessions of Thulyaraanu Nammal'(We are equals) Campaign for menstrual health and well-being have been initiated. Sanitary napkin vending machines and incinerators in the girl's toilets are implemented to encompass the needs of girl children. 'Ananya Sametham'-Girls theatre', was initiated under 'Sametham' to ensure gender equality.

Ramps and handrails have been arranged in all schools to ensure that the access to education is provided to differently abled students. Total 169 special care centres have been established, 282 special educators appointed and trained and they support special children at schools. Special care centres and autism centres are functioning at 18 Block Resource Centres. Regular therapy services like physiotherapy, speech therapy, behavioural therapy and occupational therapy by therapists have been made functional in the District through Block Resource Centres (BRCs). Around 3644 students are receiving regular therapy services through special care centres and autism centres. There are 566 students who are severely disabled and study from home. These children are being provided home based learning every Wednesday.

Target

All of these programs are harmonized under the slogan Aksharam-Akkam-Akasam, to ensure that no one is left behind and to empower the children to be able to seek out on their own.



Ensuring Equitable & Inclusive Education for All

Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)

Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir

Samagra Shiksha aims at taking a holistic and integrated perspective towards the Education sector. The initiative is aimed at improving the education outcomes by promoting inclusive and equitable education for all. A systemic approach towards the education sector in District Jammu has led to significant achievements in the learning outcomes across classes. This has been manifested in the National Achievement Survey Report 2021. The District of Jammu has scored better

than the State and National average across classes 3,5,8 and 10. Comparative analysis of education outcomes in Jammu District across the classes highlights the achievement in the domain of quality education. The efforts in the field of education have been aimed at the provision of quality education, enhancing learning outcomes, bridging social and gender gaps in school education, promoting vocational education and strengthening the academic curriculum towards equitable and holistic education.



Issue

The idea of promoting an equitable and inclusive education for all had been approached in multifaceted ways by the District Administration, Jammu. It was essential to understand the challenges faced by different sectors and areas. Efforts were undertaken to develop an education model that ensures that quality education is accessible to all.

Strategy

Vocational Education: In accordance with the National Education Policy 2020 and the idea of promoting holistic education, Vocational Education was given special emphasis by the District Administration, Jammu. The training program is as per the standards laid down by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) through its Sector Skill Councils. These councils help in the identification of the trades/occupations, quality control of training, training of trainers, assessment, and industry interface. Training partners take responsibility for the entire training delivery

including the deployment of faculty. In order to ensure an effective model of vocational education, subjects are introduced in 9th class corresponding to level 1 of the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). The model ensures that four levels are completed by the students till class 12th. Each school provides two trade options to its students, with a capacity of around 40 students in each class. The major trades offered include Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services (IT/ITeS), retail, healthcare, tourism, and hospitality among various others. The initiative has witnessed various success stories. 42 schools are running vocational courses paving the way for inclusive educational outcomes.

Girl Education: In order to ensure that gender gaps in education are bridged, special emphasis has been given by the District Administration, Jammu. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have played a major role in ensuring equality in education and addressing the gender divide. The efforts have been directed towards retaining the girl students in the school so that they are not denied the

opportunity of quality education. Persistent efforts in the direction of bridging the gender divide have led to a greater number of girls being enrolled and lower dropouts. District has initiated self-defense programs for girls and they are being provided with incentives like free textbooks. This has strengthened one of the major pillars of equitable education for all.

Seasonal Schools: One of the major challenges faced in the education sector has been catering to the migratory population. This has led to children facing discontinuity in education, high dropouts, and lower quality of education. In this regard, various steps have been taken by the District Administration, Jammu to ensure that quality education is being provided to all. Seasonal centres have been established in Jammu, based on their migratory period and pattern. Education facilities are provided to children in the age group of 6-14 years during the migration period who are either already on rolls of school at their original places or are out of school. This has led to continuity in education for such children. This has led to transformational changes while addressing the challenges related to migration.

Value-based Education: Emphasis on reforming the teaching methodologies that raise curiosity, promote learning, and increase awareness and discussions has been stressed upon. Teaching methodologies incorporate hands-on explorative learning in science subjects along with equal stress on transforming the methods in other subjects. Reading corners and libraries in schools ensure that learning is not just limited to the academic curriculum, rather children also get holistic education, providing a strong value-based foundation. Campaigns have been conducted against Drug addiction. *Nasha Mukti Abhiyans* conducted across schools have led to increased awareness among the children. The idea of Bal Sansad conducted in various schools promotes the spirit of debate and discussion which forms one of the most important pillars of a well-aware society.

Sports and Physical Education: The importance of sports and physical education has been emphasized time and again. This aids in developing essential values of team spirit and solidarity. It also helps in developing a positive and competitive attitude among children in their strive towards excellence. Students are encouraged to pursue the sports of their choice

and physical instructors/teachers are provided to guide them. Adequate emphasis on sports education helps in the overall development of the students while teaching them values such as a collective and cooperative spirit.

Teacher Training: The professional development of teachers under Teacher Education has been considered as one of the prime factors in the qualitative improvement of education. Teacher Education Institutions have played a critical role in addressing the challenges pertaining to the quality of education. Enhancement of teacher competencies, adopting newer technologies and teaching methodologies and addressing the interdisciplinary linkages has ensured that teacher training forms an important pillar of Samagra Shiksha and quality education for all. Children are given micro assignments to evaluate their comprehension. Teaching learning is being used for making learning more effective and joyful in schools. Six-days training programme on subject-specific training is conducted by DIETs in favour of subject specific teachers.

Reducing the Dropout: Relentless efforts have been made in reducing school dropouts. Talaash survey was conducted in order to identify the 'Out of School' children in the age group from six to fourteen years. 684 children were identified through the committed efforts of teachers. The details of the children have been uploaded on the Prabandh portal launched by the Government of India. Efforts have been made towards the enrollment of students.

Digitization: Special emphasis has been provided in strengthening Digitisation across schools. 162 schools are providing Information and Communications Technology (ICT) education to students with the aim to bridge the digital gap and literacy. ICT labs, smart classrooms including support for digital boards and virtual classrooms have been provided. This has aided in better learning outcomes and developing a technical bent of mind in the students at an early age in their learning.

Children with Special Needs: Adequate mechanisms have been developed to provide



quality and equitable education to children with special needs. 937 children with special needs have been enrolled. Special care is taken to provide quality education. 56 school children with special needs are being provided home-based education to facilitate learning.

Reforming the Education Model: Among other major initiatives, rationalisation of teachers across schools has been undertaken to ensure that all children have adequate access to quality education. This is implemented under the Cluster-based model. 1235 teachers have been trained under National Initiative for Proficiency in

Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN) Bharat initiative to promote proficiency in understanding and numeracy. 1456 schools have been registered on the steer.jk.gov.in portal under the mentoring project in order to ensure holistic development of the students. Relentless efforts have ensured that the educational outcomes in the border schools have significantly improved, with students benefiting from vocational courses and excelling in various domains. Community mobilisation activities have been conducted in 15 zones to increase awareness and strengthen steps in the arena of quality education. School management committees have been constituted in all the schools in the District which are playing a vital role in the development of school structure.

Impact

District Administration Jammu, in collaboration with other departments and stakeholders, has made persistent efforts in improving the quality of education and transforming the education model to an integrated and holistic domain under Samagra Shiksha.



**Project Patha to Improve
Foundational Literacy & Numeracy
Mahesana (Gujarat)**

Mahesana, Gujarat

During COVID-19 pandemic, we experienced an enormous loss in learning outcomes of the students including basic skills like reading, writing and numeracy. On 5th July, 2021, NIPUN Bharat Mission was launched by

the Ministry of Education, Government of India. National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding (NIPUN) lays special emphasis on Basic Literacy and Numeracy (Foundational Literacy and Numeracy) for students up to standard 3.

Strategy

At the inauguration ceremony of NIPUN Bharat Mission, Hon'ble Prime Minister said, "The ability to read and write, and perform basic operations with numbers, is a necessary foundation and an indispensable prerequisite for all future schooling and lifelong learning." To achieve this goal, Project, 'PATHA' was initiated by the Mahesana District to improve Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) in all 994 elementary schools of Mahesana District, Gujarat.

To begin with, an FLN Task Force was constituted. It consists of 20 FLN Expert teachers of the District. The FLN Task Force was entrusted with the responsibility to create an evaluation mechanism to find out

grade specific FLN outcomes, creation of necessary content for teachers and students, training to stakeholders and hand-holding of other FLN teachers. Accordingly, FLN Task Force prepared FLN Teacher guidelines and worksheets for Literacy (Reading and Writing) and Numeracy skills by which an FLN teacher can teach the student. FLN Task Force also prepared assessment rubrics (ladder) and diagnostic test by which a student's progress can be measured.

Literacy (Reading and Writing) skills were divided in 0 to 11 'kadam' (steps). Whereas Numeracy Skills were divided into 10 steps which were further subdivided into 63 sub-steps. Performance of all the 1.38 lakh students from grade 3 to 8 is being tracked on a daily basis for each and every step and sub-step from December 2021 till today.



PATHA stands for Problem identification, Assessment and diagnostics, Training of all stakeholders, Hand holding in remedial phase and Assessment of impact. The following issues are being dealt under PATHA Project.

Problem Identification: To identify the FLN skill levels of students, before the start of this project, a grade specific FLN assessment test was conducted in September 2021 to find out the learning level of the students in Foundational Literacy (Reading, Writing) and Numeracy Skills. Assessment was conducted through a diagnosis test prepared by the FLN task force. The test was specifically designed

to assess the FLN skills of 1.38 lakh students of Mahesana District studying in class III to VIII.

Assessment and Diagnostics: The assessment result showed that 28.56% of the students were weak in grade specific reading skills, 30.17% students were weak in grade specific writing skills and 30.33% of students were found weak in grade specific numeracy skills.

Training of Stakeholders: One principal and one FLN teacher of all 994 schools, all Block Resource Coordinators (BRCs), all Cluster Resource Coordinators (CRCs), Block (Taluka) Primary Education Officers (TPEOs)

and all DIET staff were trained in face-to-face mode to make them understand the concept and methodology of FLN, process to identify the specific problem area of each student and remedy for same to bring that particular student out of that problem (sub-step) and assessment, mechanism etc. Total 1956 stakeholders were trained in two phases. Simultaneously, training was made available through DIKSHA portal. DIET Mahesana has created a robust Training Management System (TMS) by which training schedules

and outcomes of every FLN teacher are tracked and ensured.

Along with the FLN training, periodical review of the FLN performance at the school level as well as FLN teacher level was ensured.

Hand Holding in Remedial Phase: As training was essential for capacity building of teachers, hand-holding was necessary for further refinement of their skills. Hand Holding exercise was carefully designed with





the performance monitoring mechanism. Along with hand holding of FLN teachers, continuous review of performance of schools & FLN teachers, review of monitoring staff including TPEO, BRCs and CRCs significantly improved the performance of schools as well as the working style of the monitoring staff of Mahesana District. Bi-weekly online review of head teachers and FLN teachers of the whole

block combined, sharing of their experiences and best practices, helped us to keep the momentum alive.

Assessment of Impact: Due to quarter year-long continuous efforts, significant qualitative as well as quantitative improvements have been witnessed in the FLN skills of students of Mahesana District.

For the purpose of performance assessment, students were categorized into 3 groups. Students getting less than 40% marks were categorized as Dear students. (When Hon'ble Prime Minister was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he used to call poor performing students as "Dear (प्रिय)" students as they require maximum affection and attention from the teachers. Students getting 40%-79% were categorized as average students and students getting 80% and more marks were categorized as good students.

This project not only improved the FLN skills of poor-performing students as comparatively more students had achieved more than 40% marks (from 1,02,328 in December 2021 to 1,07,640 in December 2022) but also immensely helped in improving FLN skills and learning outcomes of average and good students as number of students getting more than 80% marks increased from 53,199 (in December 2021) to 58,434 (in December 2022). Following observations can be drawn from year-on-year comparison (December 2021 to December 2022):

There is significant improvement in the FLN skills due to Project PATHA. The improvement is visible in all the blocks.

Number of poor students (getting less than 40% marks) decreased by 13% (from 35,989 in 2021 to 31,324 in 2022).

Out of total 1.38 lakh students of std 3-8, students getting >40% marks increased from 73.98% in 2021 to 77.45% in 2022.

Number of good students (getting more than 80% marks) increased by 9.8% (from 53,199 in 2021 to 58,434 in 2022).

Improvement in initial months was slow but once the student learnt basic skills, the improvement in his learning abilities increased manifolds. Improvements in the last 3 months are more than improvements in the first 9 months.

This project also aims to break the myth about government schools. A very well thought and planned project with constant training and hand holding can bring phenomenal results.



Meticulous planning, qualitative content which clearly demarcates level specific expected FLN outcomes and their remedies, continuous training, constant review and follow ups, all the blocks have shown improvement in overall FLN performance. The improvements are seen in all blocks of the District. Maximum percentage reduction in poor students (Dear Students) is seen in Jotana block in which 21.0 % students who were in the weak category

improved their FLN skills and moved into the category of medium and good students. Maximum increment in good students as high as 35% (% of students getting more than 80% marks in 2022 in comparison to 2021)is seen in Vadnagar block.

Other Significant Achievements of Project PATHA: This initiative has been praised across all the stakeholders in the Education

Department, Govt. of Gujarat. Gujarat Council of Educational Research and Training (GCERT) has issued a circular in January 2022 to roll out this project across the State. Presently, it is being rolled out across the State.

Probably we are the first and only District in entire India that has framed grade specific outcomes for FLN till grade V. Even NIPUN Bharat has specified FLN outcomes up to grade III only.

As emphasized by Hon'ble Prime Minister in his speech on inauguration day of NIPUN Bharat Mission, Improvement in FLN significantly improves learning outcomes in other related subjects also. Our result in all five FLN related subjects (Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Gujarati and Maths) is better than the State average in all standards from 3 to 8.

Training material prepared by FLN Task Force of Mahesana District has been accepted in its original form and made available on DIKSHA portal to impart online training. More than nine thousand teachers for Gujarati course (Literacy skills) and more than 11 thousand teachers for Mathematics (Numeracy skills) have been enrolled in FLN online Courses till 15th February 2022.



So far, our FLN Task Force has trained more than 500 master trainers from different Districts of Gujarat to implement this project across the State.

This initiative has proved the potential and importance of Government Schools, especially in Rural India.



Targeted Initiatives to Address the Underperforming SSM Indicators

Bankura (West Bengal)

Bankura (West Bengal)

Bankura District in West Bengal has 5,191 schools of which 94% comprising over 6.83 lakh students covered under Samagra Shiksha Mission (SSM). The pupil : teacher ratio is 29:58 and enrolment per school is 140 as against 198 of the State.

The District Administration led by District Collector launched an initiative to monitor

twelve major indicators of the SSM with the assistance of the District School Inspectors (SI) at the circle levels, i.e. access and retention, quality, Right To Education entitlements, gender and equity, inclusive education, digital initiatives, vocational education, innovativeness, sports and physical education, strengthening of Teacher Eligibility Test, pre-school education and community mobilization.

Strategy

- The District Administration developed parameters for monitoring the 12 indicators of SSM to design activities against each indicator and monitor the progress of each activity leading to one of the twelve indicators. Indicator wise activities were evaluated on monthly basis and necessary remedial action were generated to improve the scenario. The monitoring parameter was defined as per three categories or zones which were i) for above 75%





considered as good and classified in the green zone, ii) 50% to 74% considered as decent and classified in the yellow zone and iii) those below 50% considered as critical and classified in the red zone.

- On the basis of the outcome of the evaluation, steps were initiated and multiple initiatives were considered against each objective to address the underperforming indicators. These initiatives were classified into (a) technology-based interventions, and (b) human-centric (Non-Tech) interventions.
- As part of Technical Interventions, a Virtual Classroom Program was launched during the COVID to provide an educational

platform to students, to inspire students and teachers to stay connected with the teaching-learning process, to eliminate school dropouts in the District, to train the teachers for their capacity development in order to maintain quality education during the pandemic.

- An Educational YouTube channel, was created by the District to upload videos and make available E-Learning content for Upper Primary to Higher Secondary students. All the E-Learning content lectured by school teachers was uploaded on this YouTube channel. Lots of teachers and students were regular viewers of this channel.

- A separate playlist was created for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) for whom E-Learning contents were prepared by our Special Educator.
- Smartphones or Android Tabs were distributed through the Taruner Swapna program (A State Government Scheme) to 12th-standard students for greater and instant access to educational materials.
- Geospatial Information System (GIS) Mapping Survey was conducted across the Bankura District under the Samagra Shiksha to identify Educational thrust areas. Through this initiative, unserved and oversaturated areas were revealed and it helped in better planning to provide quality education.
- For the capacity building of school teachers, 85% of Secondary level and 75% of primary level teachers were trained in the use of Digital applications.
- Children Film Festival celebrated to motivate children by showing educational films, such as Biographical films, sports, drama, science fictional, societal issues films, etc.

- 55% of class VIII to XII level students were provided vocational training.

The following humanistic (Non-tech) interventions were made:

- To facilitate students from marginal sections of the society, NGOs were cooperated for running SHG-driven Para Lekha centres (Informal Education Centres) either before and after school hours either in their own courtyard/verandah or common community spaces for one and a half hours every day to recover the learning losses among elementary level student.
- Cycles were distributed through Sabooj Sathi Prkalpa, to students of 9th standard.
- Scholarships were also distributed to the Girl students through the State's Scheme, Kanyashree Prkalpa with the aim to retain the girl students for getting higher education and prevent child marriages. unmarried girls studying in class VIII or above or aged between 13 to 18 years were distributed scholarships of Rs. 1000 annually and unmarried girls studying in



High School and aged between 18 to 19 years were distributed scholarships of Rs.25,000 as a one-time grant.

- Self Defence training was introduced for girl students in 76% of Schools in the Bankura District.
- Operation Pusti program was launched to check the recovery of malnourished children across the Bankura District. *Footwear* and *Supplementary Nutritional Products* were distributed to the children and *Safe drinking water connections* were also provided to malnourished children. Anganwadi Workers, ASHA and

Community Health workers were engaged to ensure a spot feeding of malnourished children.

- Routine health check-up camps through block-level health teams were organised in Schools, and Anganwadi centres to examine physical and health conditions of children. IEC materials like pen boxes, routine charts, files, bags, etc. with health messages and emergency contact numbers were distributed to the students.
- Children from the Sabar community and from the Red light area were successfully enrolled in school education through

the Community Mobilisation program in order to cover the 100% access of first-generation learners and to achieve the Right to Education goal.

- Scholarships were awarded to girl students under Kanyashree Prakalpa. Girl students of class VIII or above were distributed scholarships of Rs. 1000 annually and girls studying in high school were distributed scholarships of Rs. 25,000 as a one-time grant.

Impact

- Approx. 5000 teachers have been trained and 10,000 students benefited through this program. School authorities were

encouraged to take self-initiative and launched their own YouTube Channels to educate the school-going children. Class-wise WhatsApp groups with the students were formed with the Nodal teachers to clear any doubts of the students.

- Digital content for students was created by the school teachers with animation to encourage students and ensure quality education. Even the remotest parts of the District remained connected through technology. The use of Digital Platforms was strengthened and access rates were increased.
- In the academic year 2022-23, around 46,000 students were benefited at a cost of Rs. 45.74 crores.





“ We supplied medicines and vaccines to over 100 countries during the pandemic. India has always stood for greater role of developing countries in determining our common future. ”

Sh. Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister

Swasth Bharat







Swasth Bharat through Health & Wellness Centres

Latur (Maharashtra)

Latur, Maharashtra

Latur in Maharashtra is a drought prone area with shortage of water, hence, it adversely influences the agriculture economy resulting in low Human Development Index (HDI 0.663 - 2011).

The vision of India aims to provide Expanded Comprehensive Primary Health Care with range of services which includes preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and

palliative care through Ayushman Bharat Health and Wellness Centers (AB-HWCs) to address critical issue of access to health care and reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) of people. It also addresses an epidemiological and demographic transition, where non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, respiratory, and other chronic diseases, account for over 60% of total mortality.

AB-HWC initiative has been instrumental for Latur to deliver these health services to all the citizens for the Swasth community.

HWC Facilities Operationalization: Under Ayushman Bharat, the first step has been to convert all the existing Units into Health and Wellness Centres. By the year 2020-21, Latur District successfully operationalized 46 PHCs and 187 Sub Centres into fully functional HWCs. These 233 HWCs have been made operational by the following mechanism:

- 100% Branding

- Manpower recruitment (118 MBBS and 187 BAMS Doctors)
- Training and Capacity Building
- Medicine availability for Comprehensive and Expanded range of services, including AYUSH medicines
- Diagnostics: 14 tests at Sub Centres and 63 tests at PHCs available
- Tele-consultation Facility
- Jan Arogya Samitis established for better community engagement: 10 meetings being held every year in each Centre.

Comprehensive Primary Health Care through Health and Wellness Centers: The HWCs aim to provide 7 comprehensive services, including free medicines and diagnostics to the citizens.

Footfall: Since we operationalized 233 HWCs, these facilities have served 44 lakh OPD patients. *There has been an increase in OPD at Sub centres; from 1.5 lakh OPD in 2017-18 to 9.4 lakh in 2021-22.*

Wellness activities: Latur District conducted 27,475 different wellness activities like Yoga sessions, Marathon, Cycling, Zumba, various health day celebration & Health talks, for bringing awareness about healthy lifestyles in the community. Yoga teachers have been appointed at all the HWC Facilities.

Tele-consultation Service: Tele-consultation facility was started in April 2020 at PHCs and Sub Health centers to provide Specialist Services with the help of HUB at Nanded





District with an aim to provide expert consultation at village level. We have provided Tele-consultation services to 319287 citizens.

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)

Screening: Screening of over 7 Lakh people who are 30 years and above was done for Hypertension (BP) and Diabetes. Out of the screened population, 41517 hypertension cases and 20360 diabetes cases were identified, and treatment was initiated for more than 95% of them.

Some Special efforts to screen every 30 years and above population for NCD:

Village level NCD camps: To increase

awareness and NCD screening, all HWC facilities conduct Village level NCD screening camps at all villages monthly.

Door step approach: home visits, well backed up with NCD team.

Opportunistic screening at HWC OPD:

Screening of all 30 years and above population when they come at HWC facilities for any other reason/service and screening of their relatives and also at their other contacts like during home visits.

Dedicated/Focused weekly NCD day :

At all HWC, PHCs and SHCs dedicated weekly NCD day is conducted to fully screen and to

diagnose and to take on treatment 30 years and above population.

Reproductive & Child Health(RCH) Services:

There has been a positive impact after operationalization of HWCs in the District on some qualitative RCH indicators like ANC registration, ANC Reg. <12 Weeks, fully protected pregnant women, fully immunized children and tuberculosis case notification. The District has also started a call centre called JEEVAN-REKHA to monitor all pregnant women, with a special focus on high-risk mothers. This has ensured that all mothers receive institutional help from HWCs.

Implementation

In Latur District, we rolled out expanded range of services on 1st April 2022 at all operational HWC facilities and trained all medical staff for all expanded range of services. The services include Eye care, ENT care, Care for mental, neurological and substance use disorders, Palliative care for elderly, emergency and trauma care.

Eye Care: All HWCs are equipped with vision charts, torch and medicines for primary eye care with basic training of Mid-Level Health Provider (MLHP). During this year, identified 17,069 suspected cataract cases and are all operated.

Care for mental, neurological and substance abuse disorders: Under mental health programme, regular IEC, house to house survey and weekly mental health clinic at all HWC facilities with flag name Manshakti Clinic are held.

The District has established a Centre for Autism Cerebral Palsy and Multidisability Centre named UMANG under PPP Mode alongwith District early Intervention Centre (DEIC) for treating patients with disabilities and neurological problems screened at HWCs

Elderly Care: Under the flagship programme of Thodese Maibapsathi Pan (Something for the Elderly), screened 250380 elders. Arranged 522 health camps at every large village and gave elderly health care to 23207 elders and 4818 were given referral services.



Innovative/Best practices to strengthen the HWC services

Timely recruitment of MLHP Community Health Officer (CHO), Capacity building and incentives given regularly (Rs 3.15 Crore in 2021-22 Avg. PBI/CHO/Month - Rs. 14037 and Rs. 2.19 Crore in 2022-23)

Support to HWCs through provision of IT services, diagnostics and drugs.

Allocation of sufficient funds through Diagnosis Procedure Combination (DPC)

Special efforts by reaching the unreached – Weekly Visit of MBBS Medical Officers to HWCs.

Provision of 50 well-equipped ambulances to all HWCs (PHC) through 15th Finance and through MPLADS/ MLALADS fund for free referral.



Quality Care: Support in accreditation/qualifying in National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) and Kayakalp of HWCs.

In 2021-22, 64 HWCs SC selected in kayakalp & 24 HWC PHCs achieved the award in kayakalp. 5 HWC PHCs accredited in NQAS & 9 PHCs proceeded for national NQAS assessment.

Success Story: Latur District established Maharashtra's First dedicated Autism and Cerebral Palsy Centre named UMANG at the District level in 2020. The Centre

offers therapies like Occupational Therapy, Behaviour Therapy, Speech Therapy, Physiotherapy, Hydrotherapy under one roof. The Centre also boasts of a State of the art SENSORY GARDEN, with differently abled friendly swings, trampolines, sensory path, etc. which is used for sensory stimulation and remedial therapy. Specialized Neurological consultations are available through specialist Child neurologists attached with the Centre.

The patients and children from rural areas are screened for defects by Rashtriya Bal

Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) teams, HWC staff and doctors and sent to the Centre for therapy and treatment.

Training of ASHA, ANM and CHOs:

Identification of probable suspects with symptoms and their checking by CHOs at Sub Centres

All Suspects were then examined by Gynaecologists/ Specialists at PHCs/ RH/ SDH including taking of Biopsies and samples

A total of 3.42 lakh women were screened and 3425 suspects were found, which were examined by doctors. The initiative was mobilized in coordination with Panchayat Raj Institutions and Health Department.

Impact

The current number of patients is as follows:

- ASD (Autism Spectral disorder): 75+
- ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder):148+
- Intellectual Disability : 192+
- Developmental Delay: 184+
- Speech Delay : 134+
- Epilepsy : 122+
- Cerebral Palsy :58+
- Down Syndrome: 33+
- Others: 250+

The sessions are offered at a much lower cost as compared to Metro Cities.





Mobile X-Ray Unit with TruNAAT facility

Washim (Maharashtra)

Washim, Maharashtra

Tuberculosis was declared as a global emergency in 1993 by World Health Organization. India has addressed this serious public health concern by implementing the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) for more than two decades. Despite its nationwide coverage, undiagnosed

and mistreated cases continue to drive the tuberculosis epidemic. To eliminate tuberculosis in India by 2025, The National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Elimination, 2017-2025 was developed to prioritise the detection and treatment of microbiologically confirmed cases to break the chain of transmission.

Issue

Washim is a predominantly rural district, with about 82 percent of the population living in rural areas. Being an Aspirational District, the elimination of tuberculosis has been given utmost importance by the District Administration. In 2019-20, notifications of tuberculosis in the District were 66 percent which was far lower than the expected 90 percent notifications against the target. Although notification of all TB patients from various healthcare providers has been made mandatory, screening of all presumptive cases was a challenge, particularly in rural areas.

District had three X-Ray facilities and 9 Designated Microscopic Centres (DMC) which provide diagnostic services for presumptive Tuberculosis cases. Access to these diagnostic centres was a key issue in increasing the notification rates among the rural population. Providing doorstep diagnostic facilities would be one of the most effective strategies to improve the notification rate for tuberculosis for effective implementation of “End TB by 2025” strategy.

District Administration conceived the Mobile X-Ray Unit as a key strategy to make diagnostic facilities easily accessible to the rural population. It was also going to be



beneficial for the female population, which has restricted mobility due to pre-existing social norms, will the following objectives.

- To provide free screening service for Tuberculosis at the doorsteps by improving physical access.
- To screen all the presumptive Tuberculosis patients by conducting chest X-Ray, AFB sputum examination and TruNAAT.
- To reduce out-of-pocket expenditure for transportation to the higher centres.

- To create awareness and IEC about tuberculosis and the NTEP programme among the community.

All presumptive cases of tuberculosis across all age groups, particularly in rural areas, are the target population. Special emphasis is being given to the female population.

Although the community has responded positively to the mobile X-Ray van, the District Administration is encountering some difficulties in its implementation. The following

are the major challenges that still exist in the mobile X-Ray van's field operations.

Mobilisation of patients from the periphery to primary health centre remains a challenge in ensuring the screening of all presumptive cases.

To operate the Mobile X-Ray van requires an electric supply from the health facilities. In the rural parts, the availability of uninterrupted and optimal electricity at primary health centres remains a challenge for the functioning of the mobile X-Ray unit.

Implementation

Washim received a NITI Ayog award in 2019 for ranking first among 112 Aspirational Districts in "Health and Nutrition." It was decided to procure a van equipped with portable X-Ray unit by utilising the NITI Ayog reward. After completion of the procurement process for the mobile X-Ray unit in 2021, the mobile X-Ray van has been operationalised in the District since September, 2021. Each of the 25 Health and Wellness Centers (HWCs)

were ensured to be covered once every two months. In the case of a higher case load, provision for additional visits to the PHCs was made. The tour plan is communicated in advance to all PHCs and subcentres in order to identify, communicate, and mobilise the suspects to the PHC from their locations. All the radiographic images taken on a mobile X-Ray van are being interpreted by designated radiologists in the District Hospital, Washim.

Outcome

A total of 197 visits have been conducted by the mobile X-Ray van at 25 PHCs from September-21 to February-23. Total 11348 X-Rays of presumptive cases have been taken at the mobile X-Ray van in the same period. Till February-23, total 482 patients have been detected at mobile X-Ray van.

Out of 482 diagnosed patients, 332 patients were notified between January to October 2022 which accounted for about 33 percent of the total 1016 cases notified this year from public health facilities. Annual target of detecting 950 tuberculosis cases was already



achieved by the end of October of the same year. The number of TB notifications has increased by about 20% over the previous year. It is serving the main objective of the programme, i.e early detection of Tuberculosis cases to control the spread of infections in the community. Treatment success rate of Washim District is increased from 82.3 percent in 2018 to 88.4 percent in 2022.

In addition, counselling about the tuberculosis is being provided to all patients visiting mobile X-Ray van which is proving beneficial to spread awareness in rural areas against this deadly disease. Regular visits of mobile X-Ray

van are also improving the health-seeking behaviour of rural patients by addressing the hesitancy due to the stigma attached with tuberculosis.

Washim has received 3rd rank in TB index score of 2021 in the state as a result of improved TB Notifications. Mobile X-Ray van has been widely appreciated at the state level and also at national level during 15th Common Review Mission. The success story of the mobile X-Ray van has been recognised by national television, as “Doordarshan News” and “DD Sahyadri” which aired the story about the mobile X-Ray van. Local print media also acknowledged the

district administration's efforts to improve notification rates by deploying a mobile X-Ray unit.

Taking into account the positive outcomes, mobile X-Ray van can be deployed in all aspirational districts to improve the tuberculosis indicators. Evidence from the ongoing programme of mobile X-Ray van has shown that making diagnostic services more accessible to the rural community has far-reaching results. Each state can make

financial provisions for the procurement of mobile X-Ray van along with TruNAAT as an effective tool to achieve a TB-free society.

It will be more beneficial to the districts having tribal populations and hard to reach areas. Tribal population living in remote areas are the most vulnerable to the poor outcomes of tuberculosis.

The mobile X-Ray van will be prove to be one of the most effective strategies for achieving the tuberculosis elimination goal by 2025.





Child Care Services at Anganwadi Centres

Ayushman Bharat

Anakapalli (Andhra Pradesh)

Anakapalli, Andhra Pradesh

Health and Wellness Centres in Anakapalli: An approach that aims to bring 'care' back into Healthcare. Anakapalli District in Northern Andhra Pradesh has a population of 18,52,000 and is spread across 24 mandals. The newly formed District was presented with

notable challenges in providing healthcare services to its population due to factors such as: Limited access to tertiary care; Lack of availability of requisite healthcare professionals; Low awareness among the rural population; Large number of pregnant women & adolescent girls being anaemic.

Strategy

In order to address the quadruple issues, 'AAAA' - Access, Availability, Awareness and Anaemia, the Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) initiative launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India is being implemented in its true spirit in the District of Anakapalli. Ayushman Bharat has attempted to move from a selective approach of health care to delivery of comprehensive range of services covering preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care. Health & Wellness Centres (HWCs) under Ayushman Bharat have been created to deliver Comprehensive Primary Health Care that is universal with a focus on wellness and

delivery of an expanded range of services closer to the community.

The Ayushman Bharat - Health & Wellness Centres provide a range of services which include care in pregnancy & childbirth healthcare services, childhood and adolescent health care services, family planning & other reproductive health care services, management of communicable diseases, general out-patient care, management of non-communicable diseases, basic oral health care, care for common ophthalmic & ENT problems, school health services, elderly & palliative health care services, emergency medical services, screening & basic management of mental health ailments, diagnostic tests and follow-up care.



Yoga and Wellness activities at AB-HWC

The objectives of the Ayushman Bharat - HWC initiative is to offer Comprehensive Primary Health Coverage (CPHC) at the grassroots level. For this, there is systematic focus on following key areas:

- To expand service delivery - achieved through 108 (Emergency services), 104 (Fixed day Comprehensive Health Service Provider) & 102 services (Neonate-Mother transport services).
- To expand HR and Multi Skilling - through resource persons such as CHO (Community Health Officer) - Village level qualified, trained service provider dealing with all round health services at village level.
- To enhance community mobilization and health promotion - this was ensured by increasing stakeholder participation in

Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees and Village Organisation level SHG meetings.

- To provide medicines and diagnostics at village level - 67 types of drugs & 14 types of diagnostics have been made available at HWCs.

All these steps have ensured a 'Continuum of Care' in healthcare delivery which has been essential in providing a seamless healthcare experience. The work of village level functionaries such as Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives (ANMs) & CHOs and services like tele-health and specialist referral services have played a crucial role in improving the overall healthcare outcomes of the District population.

Outcome

Since the launch of the Ayushman Bharat - HWC initiative, the District has made noteworthy strides in providing comprehensive primary healthcare services to its population.

As of now, there are 576 functional Ayushman Bharat - HWCs in the District, and over 1,51,390 people have received holistic services in these centres.

One of the weighty achievements of the Ayushman Bharat - HWC initiative has been the successful screening of the suspected population for hypertension and diabetes. 100% of the suspected population has been screened for hypertension, while 99% has been screened for diabetes.

- The District has also made significant progress in reducing anaemia among women and adolescents. Of the 34,596 individuals tested for anaemia, 7% were brought out of anaemia.
- The District has also witnessed an increase in the number of institutional deliveries, with 13,920 institutional deliveries performed

since the launch of the Ayushman Bharat HWC initiative.

- Through Ayushman Bharat HWCs, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators are being tracked religiously in the District & better progress has been observed in the 10 chosen indicators, i.e. institutional deliveries, Tuberculosis (TB) case notifications, doctors staffing in Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs), fully immunised infants, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), under 5 mortality rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), anaemic adolescents, anaemic pregnant women & Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) Coverage.

Some of the best practices adopted by the District mentioned below are improving the delivery of healthcare services through Ayushman Bharat - HWCs:-

- Implementation of the concept of 'Family Physician' envisions doctor visits to the village health camps being organised at the HWCs every month.
- Easy access for pregnant women and periodic check-ups at local anganwadi



Antenatal Examination Services at AB-HWC

centres and schools have been facilitated.

- Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) ID generation and data analysis have also been taken up at a rapid level; 80.93% coverage of ABHA ID has been achieved.
- On the tele-consultation front, an average of 3,310 calls are being made per day where preliminary consultations are facilitated through HWCs.

The Ayushman Bharat - HWC initiative has had a marked impact on the general public in Anakapalli District.

- The establishment of Ayushman Bharat HWCs has significantly improved access to healthcare services for the population, with 95% of the centres receiving over 300 footfall/month.
- The expansion of service delivery through initiatives such as 108 round-

the-clock emergency services, 104 fixed day comprehensive health services, and 102 transportation services for delivered mothers and children has significantly improved healthcare outcomes in the District.

- The community mobilization and health promotion initiatives, such as the regular meetings of the Village Health, Sanitation, and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC), have helped increase awareness levels among the rural and tribal population.
- The robust IT systems have facilitated the digitization of all Government Schemes, ensuring the ready availability of data for analysis, ensuring preventive measures and plugging gaps in healthcare services.

Way Forward

Going forward, the District Administration will focus on delivering healthcare services proactively and efficiently.

One approach to achieving this is by using data available to provide better service delivery. By analysing data properly, we will be able to identify potential health risks and provide appropriate interventions to prevent

or manage them. This proactive approach to healthcare can help reduce the burden of chronic diseases and improve overall health outcomes. By analysing healthcare data, the administration will be able to identify areas where healthcare services are lacking and take appropriate steps to fill these gaps. This can improve the availability of healthcare services in the District and reduce the need for patients to travel long distances to access healthcare.

The Anakapalli District Administration takes this quote as its mantra behind the holistic approach to healthcare services being delivered in the District. The main focus is on providing comprehensive healthcare services that will address not just physical ailments but also mental health, nutritional health and social well-being. The Ayushman Bharat-HWC initiative is helping in improving the overall health of the population by improving access to healthcare services and increasing awareness amongst the rural population.

Having proven the efficacy of the initiative, the District Administration shall now focus on its scalability and sustainability to engrain healthy living as a way of life.



“ By reimagining the paradigm of development, our Aspirational Districts programme transformed the most remote areas and empowered our citizens. ”

Sh. Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister

Aspirational District Program







Aspirational District

Gumla (Jharkhand)

RAGI MISSION

The story began with the twin challenges of Gumla District - one, the agriculture practice of leaving field fallow, mono cropping, rainfed and other, the wide prevalence of anaemia & malnutrition among the local population. Cultivation of Ragi will ensure solution to both these challenges. The District Administration provided farmers with National Seed Corporation (NSC) certified Ragi seed and distributed among 5500+ trained farmers who shifted from Paddy cultivation to Ragi cultivation in 2022-23. Compared to last 5 year's average, there was an increase of 270% in production and 219% in net sown area for Ragi crop in 2022-2023.

Thereafter, procurement at 17 storage points and processing of procured Ragi at dedicated Ragi Processing Centre owned and operated by all women Farmer Producer Company (FPC) took place. This centre ensures daily production of sufficient amounts of Ragi flour, Ragi Ladoo packets and Ragi snacks under the Brand Johar Ragi. Tremendous success in the whole process prompted a District-wide participation for 2023-24 kharif season, wherein more than 26,000 acres farming land have been proposed for Ragi cultivation by the farmers themselves. For these farmers, the Women FPC bought high quality agro-climatic suitable ragi seed and distributed them. All this ensures sustainability of the Ragi Mission Initiative for many years to come.

TB Mukta : All 448 TB Patients are being provided nutritious food packets through volunteers, "Ni-kshay Mitra". This monthly food nutrition packet, along with monthly incentive of Rs. 500 each, for identified TB patient will ensure that the District will achieve TB Mukta status by March, 2024. Also, all TB related designated posts have been recruited

and infrastructure related to X-Ray (Digital or Portable) have been provided to the team.

Benefits for PwDs: For the first time ever, 100% Household survey for all 21 types of disabilities was done. It resulted in the identification of 8208 new Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). Subsequent beneficial support are being provided to all of them.



Anaemia & Kuposhan Mukh Gumla :

District Administration provided one digital Haemoglobinometer per Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery (ANM) and a large pool of newly trained nutrition related survey teams. This initiative ensured 100% Household survey for malnutrition as well as Anaemia testing for 100% school going children, pregnant women, lactating mother and Anganwadi Centre (AWC) children. All Malnutrition Treatment Center (MTC) discharged children are followed up with innovative Blue Card to avoid slip back. This card ensures weekly follow up of severely Malnutrition identified and MTC discharged child, while monthly

follow-up of moderately Malnutrition identified child. 52 types of local leafy green vegetables were recently identified and its widespread awareness among the community to ensure better nutrition at lower cost. School Mid Day Meal (MDM) food is being supplemented with use of curry leaves & moringa leaves in Daal for a long term overall health improvement of children.

Library Revolution: Construction of libraries at all 159 Panchayat Bhawan and 2 new mega libraries at District level was done. Availability of the Bharatnet Broadband in each Panchayat Bhawan ensures digital library facility for

remote areas children. Facility of Group Discussion (GD) rooms and computer rooms along with Wifi facilities at Block level Library ensures all in one infrastructure for candidates preparing for competitive examinations.

Education Infrastructure: All secondary and senior secondary schools provided with IT classroom, SmartClass setup & laboratory setup. Also to ensure safety and security, all post-middle schools are being provided with boundary facility and all the residential schools have been provided with Solar Street Lights and Solar High Mast Light.

Learning Outcome Gap filling: Padhna Likhna Abhiyaan focused on bridging the learning gap among primary class students. Pilot project among 9680 students of Gumla Sadar block gave 62% improvement as the result of the gap filling of learning among students belonging to Class 1-5.

Skill Development: Every Household of the District was surveyed to identify Bamboo-craft Families resulting in 1153 such household identification. They were grouped into 8 clusters, all of which were facilitated with one



Bamboo-craft Development Centre wherein craft-person can manufacture and store bamboo related products. Also, each family was provided with Toolkit Bag for faster production with better finishing. Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and Tana Bhagat community families were added to the modern skill development through Kalyan Gurukul setup wherein youth having qualification from 5th fail to 12th pass can be

enrolled. 107 such youth from these vulnerable families were given a 3 months certified course and assured employment with an initial salary of more than 14,500 per month.

Community Mobilisation: More than 300 SHGs of Basic Block formed clusters for Poultry and egg related activity from the support given in supply related to animal husbandry and layered poultry shed construction. The all women cluster sells around 91000 eggs on a daily basis and has an annual turnover of more than 12 crores. Another successful community mobilisation story is of the Dhansingh Reservoir. The focused intervention of administration in providing

technical support to Fisheries college, Gumla resulted in community mobilisation for a better livelihood. Now, this reservoir supports 5 SHGs and a Fisherman Cooperative Society which engages more than 400 families of all 3 villages. The model cage aquaculture consists of 48 cages producing 240 MT Tilapia fish in a fish cultivation cycle of 8 months resulting in a profit of more than a crore for these fisherman families.

Sports Infrastructure : Construction of state-of-the-art Indoor Stadium at all 3 Sub-Division Headquarter (HQ) and 1 football ground each in all Gram Panchayats was done. 11 open gyms





were installed for healthy lifestyle & wellness. Existence of such facilities at one point resulted in big success. One such example is the shift of Football Residential Centre for girls to the campus of indoor stadium complex wherein facilities such as sports bank, open gym, solar backup, electricity, etc. and continuous focused training resulted in 3 trainees selection in the National Junior Women Football Team within 6 months itself.

Sports Equipment Bank: It has ensured that talented poor youths are honing skills in their sports with best of the equipment with no out of the pocket expenditure. It also helped

in organising tournaments at no cost for poor talented youths or students.

Digital Evaluation: Digital Asset Register for real time project monitoring and evaluation of ongoing and finished schemes was ensured. Also, it has identified duplicity of project approval and/or funding of projects through different Departments at the same site helping in saving Government funds.

To sum up, holistic development in a saturation mode has prepared a platform for Gumla to transform from being an Aspirational District to becoming an Inspirational District by 2024.



Aspirational District

Baramulla (Jammu and Kashmir)

Baramulla, Jammu and Kashmir

The city of Baramulla, from which the district derives its name, was founded by Raja Bhimsina in 2306 BC. The city held the position of a gate-way to the valley as it was located on

the route to the Valley from Muzaffarabad, now in POK, and Rawalpindi, now in Pakistan. Baramulla is regarded as an abode of Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and Sikhs living in harmony and contributing to a rich composite culture.

Challenges

Health and Nutrition

- Augmentation of infrastructure and rationalization of existing resources for providing quality health care in primary level institutions.
- New Labour rooms were established in the health facilities to provide comprehensive obstetric health services.
- Emergency Resuscitation Rooms were augmented at primary and secondary care level health facilities.
- Universal screening services were strengthened at Community level services.
- Capacity building of ANMS/ASHAs.
- Line listing of pregnant ladies.
- 100% registration by Asha's of all pregnant ladies.

- Clue test at door steps or at nearest health facility.

Agriculture and Water Resources

- Identification of land for double cropping and providing of hybrid seed and guidance to farmers.
- Import of hybrid mulching cows from outside UT.
- Guidance and support for high density apple plantation within existing schemes.
- Introduced and promoted Mushroom production, Honey Beekeeping, Polygreen Houses cultivation.
- Identified & Standardized Inputs and Practices for maximized profits from Agriculture & allied sectors.
- Harnessing local agro climate for income and employment Generation.

- Triggering economy boost by scope for value addition and exports.

Education

- Better school infrastructure and modernization through providing of smart classes in Kindergartens (KGs).
- 100% electrification and portable drinking water to all schools.
- Separate girl's toilets and establishment of pink societies.
- Establishment of model schools.

Basic Infrastructure

- All Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) beneficiaries (239) provided housing under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin [PMAY (G)].
- 330 houses constructed under Non-SECC PMAY (G).
- 1275 houses constructed under PMAY (Urban).
- All 1172 habitations connected through all-weather roads 105 habitations covered through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

- 1500 Kms of roads macadamized / blacktopped during the last 3 years which is the highest ever since 1947.
- Out of 402 Panchayats, Common Service Centres have been established in 376 Panchayats which cover the entire 402 panchayats.
- All 1.59 Lac households provided with potable water.
- All the households will be covered under JJM through piped water @ 55 LPCD (Rural) 135 ltrs (Urban) by March 2023.
- 704 defunct water bodies identified under B2V1 and rejuvenated.
- 88 Amrit Sarovars constructed to recharge the ground water.
- Extensive Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) plan implemented in all Gram Panchayats/ villages.

Outcome

- Percentage increase in Institutional deliveries to Estimated Deliveries over the years from 74 % to 98.6 %.
- 100% reporting of infant mortality maternal mortality, IMR dropped from 6.8 to 3.4.
- Around 20,000 estimated Pregnant

Females of District Baramulla are benefited with this initiative.

- Percentage Decrease in Home deliveries.
- Percentage increase in Institutional deliveries to Estimated Deliveries.
- Highest Returns from per unit area under Agriculture, Horticulture & Dairying activities.
- The Human Resource of Self Help Groups channelized for Collective activities in Mushroom farming and Protected Cultivation.
- Minimized losses due to natural vagaries under open condition and maximized profits from well managed smaller units.
- Annual Production of Apples touches 5.00 Lakhs MTs, Mushroom Production 80.00 MTs, Honey 70.00 MTs and Milk 5.00 Lakhs Liters per Day.
- Early and advanced availability of vegetable seedlings in March-April which extended availability of fresh vegetables locally and for export as well.
- New opportunities opened up for educated unemployed youth to invest and get support from Govt. loan from Banks and established income generating indoor activity.
- A new concept of Urban Farming was

also introduced by way of readymade grow bags with vegetable plants for urban household. These bags have been produced under Hi-Tech Poly Houses.

- The Damage to vegetable nurseries has been largely prevented as untimely snow/hail storm and inundation during March-April was the biggest impediment. As of now, the new units have crossed 60 in the District.
- The indoor activity has also provided employment and income for rural women folk.
- Increase in enrolment at primary and secondary level.
- Improvement in literacy rate
- Improvement in transition rate.
- Decrease in dropout rate.
- Mainstreaming out of school children.
- Improvement in learning outcomes.
- Better road connectivity.
- Generation of economic activity.
- Improvement in socio-economic standard.
- Conservation of water bodies and ecosystem.
- Ground water recharging.
- E-services provided at door steps.
- All villages declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) plus.



Aspirational District

Barwani (Madhya Pradesh)

Barwani, Madhya Pradesh

Objective of the District initiative is based on the topographical and Socio-Economical and Demographic conditions of Barwani where 69% of Tribal Population is residing in scattered hamlets in remote hilly regions that are hard to reach. In the case of pregnant women, mountains posed several challenges in these remote areas. It also made it difficult to ensure Health and Nutrition sector

services deliveries like the most important Institutional Deliveries, making them high home delivery pockets resulting in High Infant Mortality Rate/ Maternal Mortality Rate (IMR/ MMR). The tribal families could not avail of the Janani Express vehicle (Dial 108-The emergency transport services provided by State Govt) due to lack of roads and deficient Telecommunication services.

Initiatives

District Administration, without help from any other department, initiated a unique initiative which commits saving of targeted group Mother and Neonates. Mission Ummid was rolled out from Oct-20 to ensure safe motherhood. Anybody who has private vehicle is encouraged to become Motivators and bring pregnant women to the nearest delivery point and ensure Institutional Delivery. With an ambitious goal of achieving 100% Institutional Deliveries, Mission Ummid has been crafted & designed to suit the requirements of the interior and hard-to-reach geographical areas. After Mission Ummid, the Bhagirath efforts

resulted in prospective 2712 home deliveries converted into Institutional Deliveries. The “Real Heroes of Social Change” as Motivators got 6.06 lakhs Cash benefits. Mission Ummid has been creating hope even in these most inaccessible regions through District Administration’s will & strong commitment of the Mamta Brigade team (Constituted by ASHA, ANM and Anganwadi workers). As a result, District Barwani achieved the highest growth in Institutional Deliveries at 34.4% among 52 Districts in Madhya Pradesh.

Initially, with the help of Government of India flagship scheme, Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana, the project was implemented in Pati block



as a pilot. Now it is being expanded to high home delivery burden pockets of Block - Niwali, Sendhwa and Pansemal with financial assistance from the Red Cross fund under DM chairmanship.

To ensure maximum coordination between field-level functionaries **“Mamta Brigade”** was constituted with ASHA, ANM, Anganwadi workers to tackle all issues concerned with health and nutrition sector services. Due to better coordination and together work

as a team Mamta Brigade improved ANC registration (Mothers who had at least 4 ANC visits almost tripled from 26.3%(NFHS-4) to 64.2%(NFHS-5)).

District initiated “Mission Bal Shakti”. Started with Identification of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) children in the District and refer them to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC). After completing 14 days of NRC at the time of discharge, the District Administration provides “*Dry Fruit Laddus - Bal Shakti Aahar*”

(@200 gm per day for 15 days total 3 Kg) with the financial support from Bank Note Press, Dewas. So ultimately we can remove this child from the vicious cycle of malnourishment.

For the eradication of Malnourishment, there is an institution established by the Madhya Pradesh Government in every District / block level known as Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC). To use 100% capacity of the NRCs, the District Administration first started screening of child and identification of SAM then referred them to NRC. All NRCs were made

very attractive by addition of BALA painting, different types of toys called **“Khilona Bank”** with the help of public participation initially. The outcome was more than 100% bed occupancy.

The District Administration also initiated **“Pahunch Abhiyan”** with the tag line – *“Jo naa pahuche hum tak, hum pahuchenge un tak”*. Camps were also organised to provide all the services concerned to Govt. schemes under one umbrella. All Departments open their stall to deliver services of different schemes and





making modification into documents to ensure Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) like Samagra ID, Aadhaar Card, Ayushman Bharat Card, PM Jan Aarogya Yojana, Caste Certificate, BPL Card, PM Aawas, many Social welfare sector schemes and many more.

Outcome

Launch of ADP programme and other initiative like Mission Ummid, Mission Balshakti and Khilona Bank was very impactful and gave excellent outcome in term of reducing HDIs like

Malnourishment, Anemia and mortality rate of Mothers / Neonates and many other areas. We didn't wait for Government assistance and with the help of local resources rollout these unique District initiatives. These initiatives are perfect and anybody can adopt if the topographical and demographical condition is same just like Barwani District.

Mission Ummid is a program that has tremendous potential for scaling and replication. Especially across 89 tribal blocks of Madhya Pradesh which have tough terrain and tribal belts in the country (like North-

Eastern region) with inaccessible areas, where Government healthcare schemes struggle to reach untamed tribal pockets, the program can be a game-changer. Because the program is low on investment, it can be rolled out in a short period on a pilot basis and then studied and customized to suit the requirements of the District or area. The Collector in each District has the right to use funds as per the District's need, and implementing this would not burden the District financially. It also does not rely heavily on funding and the great thing is for public participation so ownership of the public can be easily tackled.

Recognition

After the unique District initiative, ADP District Barwani received awards of Rs. 13 Crores from NITI Aayog with excellent Delta Rank. Mission Ummid also received Skoch order of merit honour. In ADP, NITI Aayog appoints many development partners like Piramal Foundation, Transforming Rural India Foundation (TRIF), Reliance, India Tobacco Company (ITC), Pahal Jan Sahayog, UNICEF, Save the Children, Educate Girls, Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP) etc. in District to use their CSR for technically and financial support to fulfil the gaps of resources.





Aspirational District

Mewat (Haryana)

Mewat, Haryana

The vacancies at the government schools of Mewat were not completely filled before March 2022. As per a report from District Education Officer at Nuh, in March 2022, at the primary level, 2451 seats were vacant (54.4%) against the requirement of 4500; and at middle level, 1604 seats were vacant (51.4%) against requirement of 3117, which drastically affected the Aspirational District Programme

indicator, 'Elementary Schools compliant with RTE mandated Pupil to Teacher Ratio', as only 7.6% schools were complying with it. The District had 114 schools with zero teachers and 97 schools with single teacher. Hence, several schools with no teachers were shut down. The learning ability of the children was poor and more than 50% students of fifth class were unable to read properly or comprehend language.

The District Administration discussed the situation with the State Government and submitted a special proposal to hire Education volunteers/assistants (Shiksha Sahayak) through NGOs on a contractual basis..

Under the initiative, local qualified persons were recruited through a merit-based transparent process and then deployed to work in their own village or within 3-4 km radius of their place of residence.

a) Unique structure of the programme: A first such unique and innovative initiative

where a shortage of teachers was addressed through close coordination and collaboration among Government agencies, schools, and NGOs at such a large scale.

The role of NGOs in hiring and deployment and continuous engagement ensures rigorous monitoring of the performance of Shiksha Sahayak, providing hand-holding support to them, ensuring implementation of regular training modules, and encouraging innovations in teaching methods to promote participative activity-



based learning. District Administration and Mewat Development Agency (MDA) monitor the overall program and ensure creation of a conducive environment where immersive learning and sharing among NGOs and Shiksha Sahayak is promoted.

b) Management of Shiksha Sahayak Programme: All the stakeholders were assigned specific roles to achieve the result in a time-bound manner. District Administration involved Mewat Development Agency, District Education Department, NGOs, Centre for Teacher

Accreditation (CENTA) and DPG college.

c) Hiring of Shiksha Sahayak: District Administration and MDA selected five NGOs, which were allotted five educational blocks. About 4886 candidates registered and applied for Shiksha Sahayak post of which 603 Shiksha Sahayak were selected for FLN training.

d) Funding of the programme: The purpose of funding was to pay honorarium to the Shiksha Sahayak. Initially, it was to be sourced from CSR corpus, however, due to large fund requirements, the State

Government accepted the request to pitch in via a special scheme.

e) Current working of Shiksha Sahayak: The program infused new energy, excitement, hope among the community, students and parents regarding availing education in Government Schools. Shiksha Sahayak used the following activities to create interest and awareness among students and the community in general.:

- i. School improvement:** They participated individually and worked to create a healthy and beautiful ecosystem for the students and many of them painted the classroom walls with the authorities' permission.
- ii. Community visits:** Shiksha Sahayak organised Parents-Teacher meetings and created WhatsApp group of parents to share information about the education status of their wards.
- iii. Play-based immersive learning technique:** They introduced play-based immersive learning techniques in schools, generating interest and encouraging participation of students that helped improve learning outcomes.

f) Monitoring of programme: District Administration and MDA has put in a transparent and robust monitoring mechanism to evaluate the programme. The mechanism has been described below:

- i. NGOs opened their offices and appointed 1 supervisor for the supervision of 40 Shiksha Sahayak.
- ii. NGOs designed daily plans and monthly plans for Shiksha Sahayak.
- iii. Attendance of Shiksha Sahayak is recorded through WhatsApp groups and Google Sheets. Verification of attendance and performance of Shiksha Sahayak is done by Supervisors by physically visiting the school on a random basis.
- iv. Review meetings of Shiksha Sahayak are conducted on a monthly basis by NGOs and that of NGOs by MDA.
- v. MDA seeks feedback from head teachers and addresses their grievances.
- vi. District Administration conducts meeting with various stakeholders on a monthly basis.

Outcome

The program successfully tackled issues like shortage of teachers, student absenteeism, dropout, reduced parents' and community involvement, hopelessness, and deterioration of school infrastructure and ecosystem in many cases.

The impact of the programme is as follows:

- a) It successfully deployed 603 teachers in Government Primary and Middle Schools
- b) Pupil Teacher Ratio increased from 7% to 52%
- c) Big boost to girl education in the District
- d) Students' strength increased by 8651 (improved attendance)
- e) No Zero teacher school left in Nuh District
- f) Provided employment opportunity to 603 residents of District
- g) NGOs have reported an improvement in learning level of students.

In addition, District Administration has initiated the conduction of independent third-party assessment from a reputed agency





to evaluate improvement in learning level of students and overall impact of Shiksha Sahayak programme.

This programme, along with other initiatives of the District in the field of education, has improved the score of Mewat in Aspirational District Programme. This programme propelled the ranking of Mewat to 2nd position in the education domain. NITI Aayog appreciated it in its June 2022 report.

Case Studies: Considering the urgency for teachers in many schools of Mewat, Shiksha Sahayak Programme is an important initiative for the District and has given a ray of hope to thousands of students studying in Government schools. Within first week of deployment of Shiksha Sahayaks in schools, positive and encouraging news started pouring in from

all blocks. Young Shiksha Sahayaks have infused new energy among children. Students are learning new things every day with passionate teachers and are spending their time productively. Both the parents and the students are giving positive feedback.

Mustakeem had to fight hard to get this empty building into functional mode. He convinced Sarpanch, community members and religious leaders (maulana of the village) to renovate the school and asked the maulana to make regular announcement (ellan) from mosque's loudspeaker asking parents to send their children to school. The hard work paid off and he succeeded in transforming the school, resulting in increased enrollment, reduced dropouts, and creating a conducive learning atmosphere.



Aspirational District

Baksa (Assam)

Baksa, Assam

Baksa is a rural district sharing an international border with Bhutan. Until 2003, it was an insurgency-affected area, and hence developmental activities got hampered. The district was carved out of Nalbari, Kamrup, Darrang and Barpeta.

In order to improve the scenario, a survey was conducted with reference to the Key

Performance Indicator (KPIs) to identify the gaps and accordingly, a plan was prepared. The target-based plan was later published as “Baksa-From Aspirational to Inspirational District wherein all 6 sectors were covered. In this, the KPIs were classified on the basis of their performance vis-à-vis the state and national averages and accordingly in every sector certain KPIs were targeted.

Strategy

Health Sector: In the health sector strengthening the review mechanism was key to ensuring better service delivery and scheme saturation. Interventions were needed in most of the key sectors of healthcare. Baksa had registered high MMR/IMR owing to the poor healthcare facilities. For the purpose of reviewing effectively, 3 different mechanisms, namely pregnancy tracker, death audit and referral audit were adopted. As a part of monitoring, BPHC-wise data was collected on a monthly basis through Google forms and WhatsApp. Maternal death, child death and unnatural deaths are audited to find out the

root cause of death so that necessary steps can be taken to minimise the death. Also, Referrals of all pregnant women are audited to find out the timely referral. The pregnancy tracker sheet monitors both the health aspects as well as the benefits due to a beneficiary. The Pregnancy tracker has helped in tracking pregnancy and taking follow-up actions such as treating anaemia and increasing the number of institutional deliveries (99.52%). For the record, the MMR of Baksa is presently at 76 against the All India average of 130 and IMR of 12 against the National average of 34. About 14,200 women were covered and 4,930 women benefited under PMMVY and PMJSY. About 86.56% of pregnant women



have received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups. This also helped in bringing down IMR and also ensured that there was 100% target achievement in both PMMVY and PMJSY. With a new ICU built in the civil hospital, the number of referrals from a lower tier hospital has been seen to be going down. The labour room and OT have been made operational in the district civil hospital and managed to receive the LAQSHYA certification of RBCH and Kayakalp Certification 7. There is a 10

bedded Nutritional Rehabilitation Center (NRC) in Dr. Ravi Boro Civil Hospital which takes special care of the SAM children of Baksa District. Pediatrician, Nutrition Counselors are especially employed for taking care of those children till they recover from SAM to MAM category.

Education Sector: In the education sector, due to COVID many were left out of the formal education system. Accordingly,

community accelerated learning was taken up to make up for the gaps created due to COVID. Female literacy was another area of concern for the District. To bring the school children at par with those of other districts, various initiatives like evening classes and community-led education taken by retired teachers and volunteers were taken up under mission Catch-up. Special training sessions are also organized for many out-of-school children. The CRCCs became the nodal points and coordinated the exercise. The initiatives were fruitful and Baksa stood in the top 5 districts in the State in terms of results from Board exams of Class X and XII. Under FLEP, illiterate women in the selected villages belonging to certain tribal communities, Tea tribe or Nepali community etc. were identified and motivated to continue their classes at the centres.

Agriculture Sector: Baksa being largely dependent on agriculture, the only crops grown are paddy and mustard. The approach adopted to double the farmers' income was based on product diversification, getting a

better price for the produce, introducing allied activities and scheme saturation. Farmers were encouraged to go for production of cash crops like Mushroom, Dragon fruit, Apple etc. Moreover, Beekeeping equipment distributed under ADP, generates additional employment opportunities and increases the income of farmers with low capital investment. It also increases the yield of mustard and other flowering crops up to 20%. Being close to the Manas National Park and the Royal Bhutan National Park, it is often affected by man-animal conflict. Since lemon is a natural elephant repellent and acts as a bio-fencer, lemon cultivation was encouraged under the Aspirational District Programme.

Additionally, paddy procurement of 7013 tonnes in 2022 against only 138 tonnes in 2021 by FCI at MSP has resulted in an increase of 1.5 times earnings from paddy by the cultivators. An initiative of exporting the produce was undertaken by the District Administration with successful pilots in lemon and honey exports to the UK and Dubai from Baksa. Special focus was given on meeting the targets for



schemes like PMFBY and PMKSY along with approaches for bringing diversification and introduction of allied activities in the sector not only reducing risks of farming but also increasing the household income.

Infrastructure Sector: The infrastructure under ICDS was very poor and about 80% of the AWCs did not have their own building. Recently, as a model of convergence, 196 AWCs were built in convergence mode under MNREGA by DRDA. Providing each AWC

with a building to call their own, has not only increased the learning outcome but also created a sense of ownership amongst the children and mothers' group. Additionally, 183 nos. of toilets, 1509 nos. of electricity connections under Saubhagya and 1,694 tap water connections under JJM were also done. To achieve the target, 3,855 PMAY houses were constructed last year and work on improving the road connectivity in the bordering areas was also carried out.

Financial Inclusion: Being a rural district, Baksa had very low enrolment in all the financial inclusion programmes such as PMJDY, PMJJBY, PMSBY, APY, PMFME and PMEGP. In order to encourage mass enrolments, banking correspondents had to be encouraged and incentivized.

These initiatives not only improved the ranking of the KPIs but also enhanced Janbhagidari. For example, Project SNEHSPARSHA - to support the Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) children was an initiative taken to adopt Malnourished (SAM) children of age (6 months-6 years), who do not have any medical complications.

They were treated in the community itself by providing nutritious food and regular monitoring for their proper growth and development. The adoptions are done by the MP, MLA, PRI Members, Govt. officers, and Social Workers for a period of time, till the SAM child becomes normal.

Outcome

Effective monitoring was key to achieving the goals and for that a GIS-based tool SAMPADA was developed. The tool was also used for planning, management, record keeping, and monitoring of activities performed under local government departments. It is also capable of producing various thematic maps like crime maps which are useful to plan crime-prevention strategies. GIS based field monitoring by the Magistrates was also carried out to improve the effectiveness of the initiatives taken in public health facilities, schools and AWCs. The efforts put together worked and Baksa managed 3 times to get a place in the top 5 performing districts. To bring about more transparency and accountability in governance initiatives like the formation of committees in all departments to monitor the progress and quality of works done, social audit for the activities undertaken, installation of Citizen Charter at every department office, e-office, and community monitoring were taken up.



Aspirational District

Chamba (Himachal Pradesh)

Chamba, Himachal Pradesh

District Chamba is one of the districts covered under Aspirational District Program (ADP). This rural district is far flung and remote with very limited means of connectivity and communication, low level of health and educational facilities and limited livelihood.

The district administration, in the last two years, has taken a series of measures under the Aspirational District Programme framework to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people. Central and State schemes have converged to saturate indicators in Health and Nutrition, Education, Water and Agriculture, Skill Development & Financial Inclusion, and Basic Infrastructure sectors.

Strategy

To fill the gaps in fiscal resources, funding has been mobilised from NITI Aayog prize money and CSR grants. The district has been able to engage with many organizations and a sizable amount under the CSR funds has been mobilised.

Syanu Mobile App - a WhatsApp Hotline i.e. 9816698166 with all contact details of district departments in a web application was launched to redress grievances and spread information during the first COVID-19 lockdown. The grievance was displayed on a web application to the District Emergency Operation Centre, which then assigned it to

the particular department to resolve it quickly. Once a grievance was resolved or any action was taken against it, concerned department officials sent images or reports which were also visible to the complainant.

In the health sector, bed capacity for COVID 19 patients was increased from 15 to 80 beds at District Covid Hospital (DCH) and 450 beds at District Covid Health Center (DCHC) and District Covid Care Center (DCCC) level in a decentralized manner. More than 2500 oxygen concentrators and 1000 D & B Type oxygen cylinders were added in the existing health and wellness centers. Five PSA plants and one LMO tank were added to ensure availability of oxygen supply in Health Institutions. RT PCR



Machine, Ventilators, etc. were also added to the DCH to provide diagnostics and critical care to the patients.

MRI & C.T. scan machines were installed at Medical College Chamba through funding from NHPC to the tune of Rs. 15.03 Cr. X- Rays machines, Auto Analyzers, Fetal Doppler, Cardiac Monitors, ambulances weighing machines were added in field health institutions to improve diagnostic facilities.

Mobile Medical Units equipped with OPD facility, diagnostics and provisions of free

medicines were rolled out to provide health facilities at the doorsteps of people in far flung areas. A mobile CBNAAT machine has also been added enabling on the spot sampling, testing and diagnosis of TB patients. An MoU was entered with AIIMS Bilaspur to provide telemedicine facilities.

To improve farmers' income, an MoU was signed with CSIR institute of Himalayan Biosphere Technology (IHBT), Palampur, HP. The idea was to bring the products of lab to the field and introduce high value cash crops in the district, and take technical assistance

of the scientists of the institute to implement plan. In order to effectively implement the Action Plan which was jointly prepared by the District officials with the IHBT, joint synergy of the Departments of Horticulture, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Rural Development was ensured. The selection of beneficiaries was worked out jointly and schemes and programmes of the Departments were converged to implement the project. The joint effort also helped the district in overcoming the challenges arising out of huge manpower gaps in the departments.

Community libraries were set up for which funds and infrastructure was mobilized by the district under CSR and managed by the local authorities (PRIs) and community.

Convergence strategy was also adopted for improving micro-irrigation and rain water harvesting for which funds available under departmental schemes were leveraged for commissioning irrigation and micro-irrigation infrastructure

The administration successfully mobilised finances from other sources like Rs. 38 crore

through CSR, Rs. 11 crore prize money for securing tops positions in various thematic areas of the monthly delta ranking over the years. These funds have been systematically utilized to fill in the critical gaps in infrastructure.

To improve educational standards the district has embarked upon setting up public libraries cum reading rooms in the entire district by providing reading spaces, making available books for competitive exams, setting up public libraries.

For promotion and introduction of new cash crops and to shift the agricultural practices to cash crops, the district signed an MoU with CSIR-IHBT (Institute of Himalayan Biosphere Technology). New cash crops such as wild marigold, Heeng, lavender, rosemary, German chamomile, saffron, etc. have been introduced in the district. Cultivation of wild marigold, heeng (asofetida), saffron corms were promoted on large scale.

The district is famous for Chamba *Rumal* (GI product), Chamba Chappal (GI product), Chamba *Thal* (applied for GI), metal, stone & wood crafts, handloom and other exquisite



products like silver jewellery & bronze metal crafts. Under the project titled as “*Chambyal*” local artisans were organised into different societies and one apex society and the National Institute of Fashion Technology, Kangra was roped in to introduce new designs and train local artisans. Market linkages were created through exhibition cum show rooms, e-commerce website.

Water resources were digitally mapped and a mobile version was created, namely “Catch The Rain”.

A Comprehensive plan for water harvesting has been prepared on the GIS platform to ensure scientific and targeted action to store rain water and improve recharge during rainy days.

“*Chalo Chamba*” Campaign launched to promote tourism and allied activities linking tourism with local livelihood with focus on promotion of local “Community, Culture, Crafts, and Cuisine”.

Constructed new Anganwari Buildings, provided electricity facilities mineral supplements and vaccination to domestic animals, constructed buildings for Govt. Primary and Middle School.

Impact

- The initiatives in health sector during COVID pandemic reduced death rate to 0.98%, in line with the national aim of less than 1.0%. The district matched the State in becoming the first State in the country

to achieve 100% first and second dose of COVID vaccination on 15.8.2021 and 30.11.2021 respectively for the age group of 15-60 years.

- The initiatives in the health sector have reduced medical expenditure of patients. The MRI and CT Scan machines in Chamba Medical College provided huge fillip to the diagnostic facilities at District level. More than 2200 patients have been benefited through this initiative till now and would be a huge addition to diagnostic facilities in the district.
- Under the Mobile Medical Units More than 22,000 people have been benefited till date. These MMUs were also extensively used for COVID 19 testing and vaccination.
- Improved irrigation facilities led to diversification of agriculture and introduction of high value crops in the district.
- Cleaning of water bodies, clearing of encroachment and setting up large

numbers of water harvesting structures increased the area under cultivation and livelihood to rural poor.

- Community libraries proved successful and benefitted a large number of students and learners. The public libraries have yielded improvement in education level, development of a culture of reading and creative thinking in the district and also sharpening of the skills of students to attempt competitive examinations, increase literacy rate of girls, etc.
- The district has been able to increase its score in delta ranking over the years and during the last two years the district registered overall increase of 13.7%, 20.6% increase in Health and Nutrition, 10.4% in Education, 44.7% in Agriculture and Water Resources, 11.1% in Financial Inclusion and skill Development and 20.9% in Basic Infrastructure Sectors and is continuously moving to saturate its score in more and more indicators.



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Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
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